GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

DURING

1913-1914.

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

SUMMARY.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BIHAR AND ORISSA, 1913-14.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., I.S.O., was Lieutenant-Governor of the Province throughout the year.

HEADQUARTERS OF GOVERNMENT AND THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

Headquarters of Government.

2. The headquarters of Government remained at Ranchi throughout the year, though the Members of the Executive Council, the Secretaries to Government, and some of the Heads of Departments spent a considerable portion of the cold weather at Bankipore.

Tours.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor was absent from Ranchi from the 25th July to the 3rd August during which period he visited Darbhanga and Rajnagar. On the 6th November His Honour left Ranchi for Bankipore where, except when absent on tour, he remained for the rest of the year. On the 25th November he left for Cuttack to meet His Excellency the Viceroy, visited Gaya with His Excellency, and returned to Bankipore on the 29th. His Honour went to Gaya, Hazaribagh, and Calcutta in December, and Chaibassa in January. In February he visited Amawan in the Patna district and the Salvation Army settlements at Chautarwa near Bettiah. He also visited Chapra and Hathwa.

Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

4. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Bihar and Orissa at the end of November 1913. At Cuttack His Excellency held a Darbar for the Feudatory Chiefs of Orissa and received addresses from the Municipality and District Board of Cuttack. He also presented the late Maharaja Baikuntha Nath De and other Indian gentlemen with the sanads of titles recently conferred upon them. From Cuttack His Excellency proceeded to Bankipore, halting for a few hours *en route* to visit Budh Gaya. At Bankipore the Civil and Military officers, and the principal noblemen of the Province were presented to His Excellency on the platform of the railway station. His Excellency then proceeded to a reception tent where he received addresses from the Bihar Landholders' Association, the District Board, and the Municipality of Patna. On the following day, Sunday the 30th November, he visited places of interest in Patna, including the Hospital, the College and the Bihar School

of Engineering. On the morning of December 1st His Excellency laid the foundation-stone of the Council Chamber for the Province and was introduced to the Members of the Legislative Council, and in the afternoon of the same day he laid the foundation-stone of the High Court.

The Viceroy's first visit to the newly-created Province evoked general enthusiasm and all classes united to welcome His Excellency.

Royal Commission on the Public Services in India.

5. The Royal Commission on the Public Services, which had in the previous year completed its enquiries into the conditions of the Indian and Provincial Civil Services, revisited India in the cold weather of 1913-14 to deal with other services and departments, including the Medical and Educational Services, and the Police, Jail, Registration, Public Works, Forest, Civil Veterinary, Agricultural and Sanitary Departments. Representatives selected by the members of these services and by Government were examined by the Commission during its visits to Calcutta and Bankipore in December 1913 and January 1914.

Changes in the Administration.

Executive Council.

6. The Hon'ble Mr. E. A. Gait, the Hon'ble Mr. E. V. Levinge and the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameswar Singh of Darbhanga continued to hold office as Members of the Executive Council. In November 1913 the services of Mr. Levinge were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with a view to his presiding over the District Administration Committee. The temporary vacancy on the Council was filled by the Hon'ble Mr. W. Maude.

Indian and Provincial Civil Services.

7. Orders were received from the Secretary of State sanctioning the cadres of the Indian and Provincial Civil Services. One post of Magistrate and Collector was added to the Indian Civil Service to provide for the Secretaryship to the Board of Revenue and one post of District Judge to fill the new Judgeship of Monghyr. The strength of the Indian Civil Service was fixed at 113, to man 58 superior and 23 inferior posts. Five posts of District Magistrate and District Judge and one Under-Secretaryship were listed as open to members of the Provincial Service.

Training of Officers.

8. An important change was made in the training of Assistant Magistrates and Assistant Superintendents of Police, the period of six weeks or two months for which they had hitherto been attached to settlement camps being extended to five months. This change has yielded very satisfactory results, by enabling the officers deputed both to obtain a fuller knowledge of the work and agrarian conditions, to hold independent charge of minor operations, and to render valuable assistance to the Settlement Officer. Certain concessions were sanctioned with a view to inducing officers of the Indian Civil Service and Provincial Judicial Service of not more than 15 years' standing to be called to the Bar. With the concurrence of the High Court an examination in Hindi, Oriya, and Bengali similar to that prescribed for members of the Provincial Executive Service was instituted for members of the Provincial Judicial Service.

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

9. The Chiefs of the Feudatory States of Orissa named on the margin had the honour of being presented in Darbar to the Viceroy on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Cuttack in November 1913. The Feudatory Chief of Nilgiri died in July 1913 and was succeeded by his son. The Feudatory Chief of Daspalla died in December 1913 and his adopted son was recognised as his successor. As these two Chiefs were minors, their States were taken under the direct management of Government. The Kharsawan State in Chota Nagpur was released from management, on the Chief attaining his majority, the Chief being at the same time granted the title of Thakur as a personal distinction.

The Maharaja of Sonpur.
The Raja of Bamra.
The Raja of Gangpur.
The Raja of Bonai.
The Raja of Dhenkanal.
The Raja of Khandpara.
The Raja of Daspalla.
The Raja of Talcher.
The Raja of Hindol.
The Raja of Athmallik.
The Raja of Ranpur.
The Raja of Athgarh.
The Raja of Tigiria.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

10. The year 1913-14 was one of great prosperity for the agriculturist except in those portions of the Patna and Orissa Divisions which were visited by the heavy floods described in a subsequent paragraph. Cattle disease as usual caused considerable loss especially in the Chota Nagpur Division, but it is satisfactory to note that owners are gradually beginning to appreciate the benefits of inoculation as a preventive against rinderpest and *hæmorrhagic septicæmia*. Notwithstanding the favourable harvests, prices and wages remained high and all divisions report a gradual but steady rise in the standard of living both of the agricultural and labouring classes. A satisfactory feature of the year was the continued expansion of the Co-operative movement which in many districts has taken a firm hold upon the people and is contributing much to their economic and social well-being.

FAMINE AND FLOODS.

11. The harvest of 1912 was generally good throughout the province. In a few villages of Angul some distress was apprehended but the construction of small irrigation works gave employment to the worst sufferers and relieved the situation. A much more serious situation was caused by the floods which visited the Patna and Orissa Divisions in August 1914. In the Patna district exceptionally heavy rain fell between the 7th and 11th of August, causing high floods in the Sadr and Barh subdivisions. The loss of life was slight but great distress was caused by the destruction of house property; in a tract covering three-quarters of the area of the Barh subdivision half the houses were destroyed or badly damaged while in the Masaurhi thana nearly four thousand houses collapsed or suffered seriously. Prompt steps were taken to relieve the immediate distress of those rendered homeless by the floods. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was collected and distributed in the affected areas by officers and voluntary workers. The *bhadoi* crop was practically destroyed and the rice crop seriously damaged, but fortunately the worst affected area depends chiefly on *rabi* cultivation. Liberal distribution of *takavi* loans enabled the cultivators to

replant rice in some areas and, as the rest of the season was extremely favourable, a bumper *rabi* crop to some extent compensated the raiyats for their losses. In the Gaya district much of the *bhadoi* crop was also destroyed and considerable damage was done to the reservoirs on which the irrigation of the winter rice crop depends.

In the Orissa Division cyclonic storms between the 21st July and the 6th August caused high floods in the Brahmini, Baitarani, and Subarnarekha rivers and the rice crop in more than half the district of Balasore and in a large portion of the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions of Cuttack was almost entirely destroyed. Fortunately the floods occurred early in the year and the cultivators were able with the assistance of *takavi* loans to replant their rice fields. Considerable damage was done to the irrigation canals, the embankments being breached in several places and much of the Burra Weir was carried away. The injury was met by temporary repairs and the first anticipations of a failure in the irrigation work of the year were fortunately not realised.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALISATION OF REVENUE.

Revenue and Cess.

12. The agricultural prosperity of the year was reflected in the collections of Land Revenue and Cess which exceeded those of the four previous years. The outstanding balance of Land Revenue fell from more than three and a half to less than three lakhs. The cess demand rose by Rs. 2,15,992 mainly on account of revaluation operations in the districts of Monghyr, Purnea, Muzaffarpur, and Ranchi, and the good collections left an arrear balance of Rs. 31,000 less than at the close of the previous year. The balances were heavy in three districts, payments being withheld in Muzaffarpur pending the disposal of objections filed against the new assessment, while in Gaya and Ranchi two large estates failed to pay their dues.

Amendment of the Cess Act.

13. The surrender of the Public Works Cess to District Boards having necessitated an amendment of the Cess and Local Self-Government Acts, a Bill was drafted and submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

Powers to remit Land Revenue.

14. In accordance with certain recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization regarding the delegation of power to suspend and remit Land Revenue, the following alterations have been made in the rules in force in Bihar and Orissa :—

(1) The Board of Revenue has been empowered to suspend or remit the Land revenue of permanently-settled estates in time of agricultural distress.

(2) In the case of temporarily-settled estates the Commissioner has been retained as the authority competent to sanction suspension of revenue, precautions being taken to ensure that the benefit of suspensions or remissions shall reach the classes subordinate to the settlement-holder.

(3) In estates managed direct by Government the Commissioner has been given enhanced power to sanction remissions up to Rs. 10,000 in the case of any single calamity, while the Collector has been given similar powers up to Rs. 1,000 in respect of *raiyati* holdings.

(4) In estates held direct by Government the Commissioner has been empowered to remit without limit irrecoverable arrears due to causes other than general agricultural calamities and the Collector to remit similar arrears up to a limit of Rs. 100.

CERTIFICATE PROCEDURE.

Amendment of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

15. Many difficulties have been experienced for some years past in the administration of the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895. These arose from the fact that the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure were made applicable to certificate procedure by means of references in the former act, the precise effect of which was open to considerable doubt. An amending Bill which provided within itself a complete and self-contained procedure of execution and removed other anomalies and difficulties in the working of the existing act was, with the permission of the Governor-General in Council, introduced in the Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa, on the 17th January 1914.

Apportionment of cost of Certificate Department between Government and District Boards.

16. Orders were issued in 1906 apportioning the cost of the permanent certificate establishment employed by District officers between Government and District Boards in proportion to the average number of certificates filed by Government and the Cess Department respectively in the previous triennial period. The orders had remained unaltered for seven years though the necessity for revision had been accentuated by the fact that on the reorganisation of the clerical establishment of district offices the certificate establishment had been merged in the general establishment. Revised orders were issued during the year, which will remain in force for a period of seven years from the 1st April 1913.

SURVEYS.

17. The principal work of the Survey Department was the traverse survey of Gaya and Palamau. The traverse survey of the Sauria Paharia tract in the Santal Parganas, the traverse of the Ganges *Diara*, and isolated petty surveys were also undertaken and completed. Good progress was made by the Drawing Office in the preparation of standard maps on the 2-in-scale from the data supplied by the recent cadastral surveys. Each sheet contains 15 minutes of latitude by 15 minutes of longitude and during the year sheets covering an area of 10,810 square miles were published.

LAND RECORDS AND SETTLEMENT.

Settlement Programme.

18. A twenty years' programme of survey and settlement operations was drawn up by the Director of Land Records and Surveys and submitted for the information of the Government of India. In Bihar the original record-of-rights has been completed for all districts except Shahabad and Gaya, where the operations will be completed in 1914-15 and 1918-19 respectively. Revisional operations have been begun in Champaran and will be taken up in the other districts of Bihar at the expiration of 15 years from the date of the previous

settlement operations. In Chota Nagpur original operations remain to be completed in parts of Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Manbhum. The resettlement of the Kolhan Government estate in Singhbhum has been commenced, and on the completion of the original operations revisional work will be begun in the various districts about twenty years after the date of the final publication of the original record. In Orissa the work of resettlement will be begun in the Government estates of Banki in Cuttack and in Angul before the years 1920-21 and 1922-23 when the existing revenue settlement expires. The current settlement of the temporarily-settled estates of the Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore districts expires in 1927 and resettlement operations will begin in 1920-21. The revision of the records of Sambalpur will be taken up in 1920, so as to be completed before 1925, when the present settlement expires.

Settlement, South Bihar.

19. Three major settlement parties are at work in South Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and North Bihar respectively. The districts of Shahabad and Gaya complete the South Bihar programme. The Shahabad operations consisted of the settlement of fair rents under section 104 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the commutation of produce rents under section 40, and the recovery of costs. In Gaya the Cadastral Survey and Khanapuri of 1,598 square miles and the attestation of 1,404 square miles were completed. The most common form of dispute in this district related to the system of produce rents. The landlords usually claimed that produce rent was realized after appraisement while the raiyats asserted that the rent was paid by dividing the crop on the threshing floor. In some villages also disputes existed as to the nature of the rent, the landlords claiming payment in kind and the raiyats in cash. The evidence produced on both sides was extremely unreliable, and attempts to arrange an amicable settlement met with little success. The irrigation system plays an important part in the agricultural economy of Gaya and it is hoped that the careful preparation of the complete record of irrigation rights will improve the district administration and will put an end to disputes which often lead to fatal affrays.

Chota Nagpur.

20. The Chota Nagpur party dealt with Hazaribagh, Palamau, and the Kolhan Government Estate in Singhbhum. In Hazaribagh the programme consisted of the attestation and case work of 1,713 square miles, and the final publication of the record and the computation of costs in 1,855 square miles. The settlement operations revealed the existence of deplorable agrarian conditions in the north of Chatra. The raiyats were practically in the position of serfs, and were so subjugated by their landlords that they refused even to claim their raiyati lands, deposed falsely that rents recently enhanced had been paid for generations, and came forward in hundreds to admit that lands recorded in their names at the earlier stages of the work had been relinquished in favour of their landlords. Only the greatest care and patience enabled the attestation officers to inspire some confidence and to infuse a more healthy spirit amongst the tenants. A satisfactory record-of-rights has now been prepared and the officer in charge of the new subdivision which has recently been created in this tract will, it is hoped, be able to enforce law and order and maintain the growing confidence in Government administration which has resulted from the operations. In Palamau the work consisted of the cadastral survey and preliminary record-writing for 1,172 square miles, and in the Kolhan for 636 square miles.

21. A most interesting portion of the year's programme was the revision of the record-of-rights in Champaran, where enquiries showed that the old record had become largely obsolete. Numerous changes have occurred, due not only to the death and migration of the original holders, partitions, transfers, and fluvial action but also to two new influences which have come into existence since the old record was prepared, the construction of the Tribeni Canal and the railway extensions from Bettiah to Bagaha and from Narkatiaganj to Bhiknatori. A scrutiny of the records of 40 villages showed that in twenty years the number of plots had increased from 22,000 to 28,000 and that over 55 per cent. of the original plots had changed hands. **North Bihar.**

22. Of minor operations the most important was the completion of the settlement of land revenue in the Khurda Government Estate of the Puri district. The total cost of the resettlement was Rs. 80,228 and the net increase of land revenue Rs. 36,100: the cost will thus be recouped in a little over two years. **Minor operations.**

WARDS AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

23. The most important addition to the charge of the Court of Wards was the Ramgarh Estate in the Hazaribagh District. This estate covers more than half the district and has a gross annual income of three lakhs of rupees, which is capable of considerable expansion. It is somewhat heavily involved in debt owing to the extravagance of the last proprietor and the cost of the numerous civil suits which have been instituted for the resumption of *mukararri* and *jagir* tenures.

Of estates released from management the most important was Deo in the Gaya district which had been successfully managed for fifteen years.

24. The sums expended on works of improvement, schools, and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,33,572 or Rs. 1,21,165 more than in the previous year. The Bettiah estate continued to maintain at its headquarters a successful High English School and to contribute largely to other educational institutions of Tirhut including the Muzaffarpur College. Liberal donations to medical relief were also given by the estate, which maintains the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Bettiah and has recently borne the cost of erecting the King Edward Memorial Hospital. **Works of improvement.**

25. Some doubt having arisen regarding the authority of Court of Wards Officers to sanction the commutation of produce rents, rules were approved by Government defining powers of Managers, Collectors, and Commissioners. **Delegation of power.**

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

26. The passing of the Orissa Tenancy Bill, in April 1913, gave Orissa its own tenancy code. **Orissa Tenancy Act.**

27. The vexed question of the position of Ghatwals in pargana Dhalbhum of the Singhbhum district was considered during the year and it was decided that no steps should be taken to resume their tenures, but that definite rules should be issued to define their duties and their liability to dismissal or other punishment. **Ghatwals in Singhbhum.**

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

28. The Bihar and Orissa Board of Revenue Act, and the Orissa Tenancy Act, which had been introduced in 1912-13, and the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, the Jharia Water Supply Act, and the Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Act were passed early in the year.

POLICE.

Staff.

29. The sanction of the Secretary of State was accorded to the formation of new cadres for the superior and subordinate police and the reforms recommended by the Police Commission were completed by increasing the number of Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables, and Constables and by improving the grading of Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables. The sanctioned police force at the end of the year consisted of 72 superior, and 13,527 subordinate, officers. During the last ten years the police force employed in the districts of Bihar and Orissa has been strengthened by over 3,500 men, an increase justified by the resulting diminution in crime, the total number of cognizable crimes investigated being 56,000 in 1913 as against 73,000 in 1903. The improvement in the pay of the force and in the general conditions of service has led to a growth in the literate element in its composition, the percentage of Constables who can read and write being now 53 as compared with 29 in 1903.

Discipline.

30. The discipline of the force was good, though the number of punishments, both departmental and judicial, was slightly higher than in the previous year. The police continue to be harassed by false complaints of extortion and ill-treatment. Out of 35 charges of this nature no fewer than 29 were found to be false; in one case only was a police officer judicially convicted of ill-treatment, while in three cases, in which the evidence was too weak for legal proceedings, the offenders were punished departmentally. Magistrates were ordered to enquire promptly into all serious complaints against the police, in order to ensure discrimination between true and false cases and the punishment of the guilty parties.

Crime.

31. The most satisfactory feature in the statistics of crime was the decrease in the number of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly. No serious religious riot took place, and in Shahabad the completion of settlement operations led to a marked reduction in the number of chronic disputes about land. Offences against property were slightly more numerous, but the Criminal Investigation Department were successful in identifying and breaking up gangs of professional *dakaits* in the mining tracts of Manbhum and elsewhere and special precautions were taken against *dakaitis* on the Nepal frontier of Purnea.

Criminal Tribes.

32. The measures which have been taken to reclaim the Doms of North Bihar through the agency of the Salvation Army promise well. The Salvation Army took over and are managing successfully the Dom Settlement in Champaran and are preparing to deal with the scattered

settlements in Saran. The aboriginal Eranga Kols have for many years past been in the habit of committing *dakaitis* and robberies in Ranchi, Sambalpur, and the adjacent Native States. Many of them have been convicted of these crimes and are now in jail, but they are not a criminal tribe in the same sense as the Doms of Bihar and the Pans of Orissa, and it seemed probable that if they could be induced to settle down to steady work they would forsake their criminal habits. With this object it has been decided to encourage their emigration to Assam where the managers of certain tea concerns have expressed their readiness to employ them. The Magahiya Doms and Karwal Nats, a vagrant tribe of gipsies from the United Provinces, were notified as criminal tribes within the meaning of the Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911.

Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act.

33. The Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act of 1914 was passed by the Legislative Council and received the assent of the Viceroy and Governor-General on February 28th, 1914. The new Act contains amendments designed to improve the method of grouping villages for purposes of assessment and the distribution of village policemen, to render the assessment fairer, and to provide a legal basis for such rules of procedure as may be needed.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

34. Statistics showing the work of the Criminal Courts during the year are given in Part II of this report. The figures call for no special comment. Though the number of Criminal offences reported was less by 462 than in the previous year, 1,463 more cases were brought to trial, the increase being mainly in offences against property. The fact that only 116 cases out of 61,069 were tried by District Magistrates is of interest in connection with the agitation for the separation of the judicial and executive functions of these officers.

JAILS.

Juvenile prisoners.

35. An important reform was initiated during the year by the orders directing that all prisoners not over the age of 21 years who had been sentenced to not less than three months' imprisonment should be transferred immediately on conviction to the Bhagalpur Central Jail. Three hundred and sixty-five were transferred and as the Bhagalpur Central Jail was insufficient to contain them it was decided to set aside the Monghyr Jail for juvenile prisoners, till such time as a juvenile jail on the Borstal system is constructed.

Staff.

36. The orders of the Secretary of State on the proposals submitted by the Local Government for increasing the number of Assistant Jailers and improving the grading of warders were received. The Inspector-General still considers the staff inadequate and has submitted proposals for a further increase in the number of Assistant Jailers with a view to relieving Jailers of all clerical work.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

37. Statistics showing the work of the Civil Courts during the year 1913, are given in Part II of this report. The most satisfactory feature of these figures is the decrease in the number of original suits instituted and the increase in

the number of suits decided during the year. Appeals both to the High Court and to subordinate courts were more numerous, and though the number of appeals decided was larger than in 1912, the year closed with 3,234 appeals pending before the High Court and 5,980 appeals pending before the subordinate courts, being 83 and 697 more than in the previous year. This continued growth of arrears is eminently unsatisfactory, especially as the number both of original suits and appeals pending for more than one year has risen considerably. The employment of many additional judicial officers of all ranks in the districts in which the arrears were heaviest effected some reduction in the number of pending cases, but it is doubtful whether civil justice can be satisfactorily and speedily administered till a permanent increase is effected. The present figures seem to point in particular to the need for more District and Sessions Judges. District Judges, being almost wholly occupied with the disposal of criminal work and civil appeals, have not only to leave the important work of the trial of original civil suits to their subordinates but to neglect the inspection and supervision of the lower courts. The utility of frequent inspections in securing the efficient administration of civil justice has long been admitted, and the High Court, recognising that District Judges cannot satisfactorily carry out this duty without assistance, submitted a proposal to the Government of India for the appointment of an expert inspector of judicial offices, whose chief function would be to examine and report to District Judges on the working of the various departments of their offices. This proposal was supported by the local Government and sanctioned for five years.

Appointment of Deputy Legal Remembrancer.

38. The arrangement by which the legal business of the local Government coming before the Calcutta High Court was carried out by the law officers of the Government of Bengal having proved inconvenient, a Deputy Legal Remembrancer was appointed to conduct it.

REGISTRATION.

39. The most noticeable features of the Registration statistics of the year 1913 were the large increases in the number of land mortgages in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, and Muzaffarpur due to the unfavourable conditions caused by the severe floods in August, and in the number of leases executed in Champaran, where the failure of natural indigo in competition with the synthetic dye has led to a disturbance of existing contracts between planters and raiyats.

Staff.

40. The provisional distribution of the cadre of the Registration department between the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa had resulted in the allotment to the latter of an excessive proportion of posts in the lower grades both of District and Rural Sub-Registrars. A scheme for improving the grading of the Service was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and brought into effect from January 1st, 1914. Revised rules for the appointment of Sub-Registrars were issued during the year, the most important change being the prescription of a somewhat higher educational qualification than before.

Marriage Registration.

41. A permanent Committee was appointed in May 1913 for the supervision of Muhammadan Marriage Registrars and Qazis and revised rules were issued for its guidance.

42. The Indian Companies Act, 1913 (Act VII of 1913), gives to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies largely increased duties and responsibilities, but as there are no large commercial centres in Bihar and Orissa and the number of companies is small, it has been decided that the work shall continue to be done for the present by the Inspector-General of Registration. It is possible that the development of commercial enterprise may necessitate in the near future the employment of a professional accountant who, if not fully occupied with the registration and inspection of Joint Stock Companies, might assist on the commercial side of a local technical school and also act as professional adviser to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. **Companies and Insurance.**

43. During the year rules under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (Act VII of 1913), and the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 (Act V of 1912), were published.

MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICT BOARDS.

44. The year 1913-14 witnessed a large increase in the resources of District Boards by the surrender to them of the Public Works Cess. They also received special grants on a liberal scale from Government for roads and education. Their total income was thus more than 35½ lakhs larger than in the previous year. Although full use could not be made of these enhanced funds, their total expenditure rose by thirteen lakhs. The largest increase was under the heads *Education* (three lakhs), *Medical* (one lakh) and *Civil Works* (nine lakhs). The increase under Education was incurred chiefly on the revision of the scale of gurus' stipends, the opening of new primary schools, the purchase of furniture and teaching appliances, and the construction of new school buildings. Under the head Civil Works the expenditure on Communications, Original Works, and Repairs rose by Rs. 2,87,286 to Rs. 3,76,001. No large increase took place in the number of roads maintained by the Boards which devoted their resources mainly to the improvement of existing roads and the construction of bridges. The Boards are expected to draw up systematic programmes of work for future years and thus make full use of their incomes. In particular they have been desired to devote attention to schemes for the improvement of education and sanitation and to remember that "primary education is the most potent and penetrating instrument of sanitation among a population which still views it for the most part with hostility or unconcern." A minimum standard of expenditure on these objects has been a condition to the surrender of the Cess. The increased scope for activity now given to the District Boards has led to keener competition for membership and to the more completed representation of important local interests. **District Boards.**

45. Municipalities as well as District Boards benefited considerably by the general prosperity of the country. Their total income increased by nearly 18¾ lakhs, of which over 15 lakhs represented enhanced grants from Government. The most important of these grants were made to enable the larger cities to carry out drainage schemes and construct water-works. The Gaya and Monghyr water-works were completed and opened during the year, the construction of the works at Arrah was in progress, while the detailed plans and estimates for the Muzaffarpur scheme were sanctioned. The question of remodelling the water-works at Bhagalpur was considered, a large grant **Municipalities.**

being given by Government to assist in the completion of the more urgent portion of the scheme. In the smaller municipalities the water-supply has been improved by the construction of new wells, and the assumption of charge of private wells and tanks, while in the Tirhut Division special attention has been given to the disinfection of all wells, public or private. The capital outlay on drainage schemes aggregated Rs. 2,76,656 as compared with Rs. 63,544 in the previous year, heavy expenditure being incurred by the Municipalities of Gaya, Puri, Monghyr, Hazaribagh, and Sahibganj. New schemes for the drainage of Arrah, Motihari, and Madhupur were administratively approved and grants of Rs. 1,00,000 were given to Arrah and of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 10,000, respectively, to Motihari and Madhupur. The progress of some drainage schemes of importance in the Bhagalpur Division was unsatisfactory, the delays being attributed to the inability of the Municipalities to secure suitable contractors or to the dilatoriness of the contractors employed. Expenditure on conservancy showed a net increase of Rs. 73,640 to which Patna contributed nearly Rs. 50,000, but conservancy arrangements in many, and particularly in the smaller municipalities, are still defective. This state of things is partly due to poverty and the absence of a considered programme of sanitary improvement. The Municipalities of Bihar and Orissa are very backward in the matter of sanitation, and it is only by making the best possible use of their resources that any marked progress can be made.

Sanitation

46. The difficult problem of the sanitation of Patna and Bankipore received earnest attention, both from the Municipal Commissioners and from the local Government. In view of the straitened financial condition of the Municipality and of the urgent need for improvement a sum of Rs. 87,000 was granted for various sanitary and other reforms, and Government have relieved the Municipality of a considerable portion of its expenditure on education and the maintenance of roads. A scheme for a combined water-supply for the new capital and the old town, now under preparation, will probably cost more than twenty lakhs of rupees. Towards this sum Government made a grant of six lakhs during the year 1914. The steps taken to improve the sanitary staff in Municipalities will be noticed in paragraph 108 of this summary.

Medical relief and Education.

47. Special grants were also made for medical and educational objects with the result that the total expenditure on the former increased by Rs. 87,480 and on the latter by Rs. 39,729. The increased expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries was shared by most of the Municipalities of the Province and represented generally the cost of erecting new, and improving existing, buildings. In spite of the greater expenditure on education, no less than 34 municipalities devote to this object less than 3·2 per cent. of their incomes. Steps have been taken to secure, when possible, the appointment to Municipal Boards of educational officers, and it is hoped that, if the claims of education are duly represented to them, the Boards will realise their responsibilities in this important matter. Should they fail to do so, the question of revising the rule which prescribes a minimum standard of expenditure will have to be considered.

MARINE.

48. Only 188 vessels entered the Orissa ports in the year 1913-14 and the total value of the trade both export and import was little more than eighty-eight lakhs of rupees. **Orissa Ports.**

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

49. The work of the Agricultural Department falls under three main heads (*a*) experimental and research work, (*b*) the training of agricultural students, and (*c*) the demonstration of improved methods of agriculture to cultivators. As soon as the Province was constituted it was recognised that the staff was too small to demonstrate the results of research and experiment and to become a living force for good in the Province. At the Sabour college, where students are trained and research work is also carried on, out of three members of the Indian Agricultural Department one has to carry out the duties of Principal to the detriment of his work as Economic Botanist. The single Deputy Director of Agriculture has to supervise the experimental work at the Agricultural farms of Bankipore, Cuttack, Dumraon, and Bettiah as well as the demonstration work throughout the Province. The inferior staff, which consists of one Inspector for each division, is equally inadequate. To remove these defects the Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for the addition to the superior staff of two Deputy Directors and one Assistant Director, and for a sufficient increase in the number of Inspectors to provide one for each district. **Staff.**

50. In order to carry out experimental work in the Chota Nagpur Division, the agricultural conditions of which differ from those of the rest of the Province, 140 acres of land have been acquired for an agricultural farm near Ranchi, and the buildings, including a residence for the Deputy Director of Agriculture, have been taken in hand. At Sipaya in Saran a combined sugarcane selecting station and cattle-breeding farm was started, but as the land acquired was found to be insufficient for both purposes it was afterwards decided to confine the Sipaya farm to cattle-breeding operations and to make other arrangements for the conduct of sugarcane experiments. The Hathwa estate generously placed its pedigree herd at the disposal of the Local Government for Sipaya and it is hoped that the work of the farm will eventually have considerable effect in improving the breed of cattle throughout the province. **Agricultural Stations.**

51. The encouragement of Agricultural Education with the double purpose of obtaining suitable recruits for the Department and of spreading knowledge of improved methods of cultivation among the landed classes has engaged the attention of the Local Government for some time. The problem of utilising the provincial college at Sabour to the best advantage is intimately connected with the general organisation of the Department and has not yet been finally solved, but meanwhile as a step in the desired direction it has been decided to **Agricultural Education.**

create out of the Imperial recurring grant for education four scholarships of Rs. 20 each tenable at the College, two for the sons of substantial land-holders and two for students to be trained for work in the Department.

FISHERIES.

52. The Fishery Department continued to be managed by a staff common to Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Its operations were confined chiefly to the scientific investigation of carp and *hilsa* culture. A preliminary survey showing the distribution of *hilsa* was completed and sanction was accorded to the provision of a launch which will enable the Deputy Director of Fisheries to bring his investigations to a successful issue. The Indian carp will not breed in still water and the development of this species depends on the establishment of hatcheries and the rearing of the fry in suitable tanks free from predatory fish. To improve the existing supply fry was distributed to Municipalities, District Boards, and other public bodies for the replenishment of the tanks under their charge.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff.

53. The staff of the Civil Veterinary Department is at present considerably below its sanctioned strength. Under the scheme sanctioned for the province of Bengal one stationary and one itinerant Veterinary Assistant should be attached to each subdivision, the former to hold charge of a cattle dispensary at head-quarters, the latter to tour in the interior, teach the villagers the preventive measures to be taken against cattle disease, and instruct them in methods of inoculation. The superior staff should consist of twelve inspectors and two Deputy Superintendents with one Superintendent in charge of the veterinary work of the Province. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining recruits for this department the pay given to the Assistants and Inspectors not having proved sufficiently attractive. The question was carefully considered by the Local Government and proposals have been formulated for increasing the pay and improving the prospects of the subordinate staff. It has also been found that one Superintendent cannot cope with the veterinary work of the whole Province but proposals for strengthening the superior staff have not yet been submitted.

Veterinary College.

54. As Bihari and Oriya candidates for the Veterinary Department are reluctant to go for their training to Bengal, the question of instituting a local Veterinary College has been considered, but on grounds of economy it has been decided for the present to establish a joint school with the United Provinces. The details of this scheme are now under consideration.

Cattle survey.

55. As a step towards a general cattle survey of India an officer was at the suggestion of the Supreme Government deputed during the cold weather of 1912-13, to collect information for Bihar and Orissa regarding the various breeds of cattle, grazing grounds, and connected subjects.

Inoculation.

56. Great difficulty has always been experienced in inducing cultivators to adopt preventive measures against cattle disease, and in convincing them of the benefits of inoculation against rinderpest and other epidemics. An interesting experiment has been made in the Chota Nagpur Division, where the unusual mortality from *hæmorrhagic septicæmia* is very great. With the

assistance of the Revd. Father Hoffmann, S. J., the Manager of the Co-operative Society of the Roman Catholic Mission and the representatives of other local Missions, villagers have been trained to inoculate against this disease. To induce the cultivators to accept inoculation, Co-operative Societies managed by the Missions have limited the grant of loans for the purchase of cattle to villages in which the local inoculators have been allowed to work. The experiment met with considerable success, and nearly 70,000 head of cattle were inoculated.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

57. During the year 1913-14 attention was devoted to consolidating rather than multiplying existing societies. The most important event was the establishment of a provincial bank at Bankipore which through its arrangements with the Bank of Bengal provides an elastic method of financing societies and secures a due flow of capital through the whole system. The central banks have also been developed and 74 per cent. of the societies are now affiliated to them. These measures have placed the societies on a sound financial basis. Steps have also been taken to secure effective audit. The superior staff for this purpose is included in the Subordinate Executive Service, one Sub-Deputy Collector being employed in each division. Subordinate to these are less highly paid auditors, and this agency will not only enable a complete annual audit of existing societies to be carried out but will also be useful in spreading the co-operative movement. The cost of the subordinate staff will ultimately be borne by the societies themselves, whose reserve funds are rapidly increasing and will soon render them independent of assistance from Government. Although attention has been mainly given to consolidation, the Co-operative movement has now acquired such momentum that considerable expansion was recorded; the number of societies increased by 40 per cent., members by 60 per cent., and the working capital by nearly 80 per cent.

58. The first provincial Co-operative conference was held in December 1913 at Bankipore. The Lieutenant-Governor opened the conference and the Hon'ble Mr. Maude, Member of the Executive Council, presided at the meetings which extended over three days. The attendance both of officials and non-officials was good, many matters of importance were discussed, and the conference was very successful. **Co-operative conference.**

59. During the year rules under the Co-operative Societies Act (II of 1912) were published. **Rules.**

WEATHER AND CROPS.

60. The most remarkable incident of the year was the excessive rainfall of July and August which caused serious floods in the Balasore, Cuttack, Patna, and Gaya districts and severely damaged the *bhadoi* crops and the newly planted winter rice. The rainfall was very favourable in the latter part of the year, and the total outturn of all crops was 97 per cent. of the normal. The winter rice and the *rabi* crops were both slightly above the average.

FORESTS.

61. The total area of reserved forests in Bihar and Orissa is 1,727 square miles and that of protected forests 1,058 square miles, the most important being in Singhbhum, Sambalpur, Angul, Palamau, and the Santal Parganas. **Area of reserved and protected forests.**

The area of both classes of forest has been enlarged slightly during the last five years. During 1913-14 the rectification of the boundary of the Bonai State added 160 acres to the area of reserved forests in Singhbhum, and an increase of 2,598 acres in Sambalpur was effected through the reservation of fourteen village areas. A preliminary notification was also issued for the reservation of sixteen more blocks in Sambalpur covering an area of about seventeen square miles. The original proposal for the reservation of certain protected forests in the Khurda Government Estate in Puri met with considerable opposition from the tenants of the estate and a new scheme for the constitution of village reserves prepared in consultation with the Conservator of Forests was referred to the local officers for consideration.

Protection of private forests.

62. Since 1911 the question of the denudation of forest lands and its effects on water-supply has been engaging the attention of the Local Government but no satisfactory solution of the difficulty has yet been found. A Committee appointed in 1911 to examine the question recommended the introduction of a Private Forests Bill for Chota Nagpur, but in view of the opposition which this measure would have provoked among all classes of the community, the Local Government decided not to proceed with it. They are now considering whether the objects of the Bill cannot be obtained by acquiring land for reservation under the Indian Forest Act and by taking over the management of the forests of estates that have come under the Encumbered Estates Act. Action in the former direction must be extremely limited owing to its cost; but, as large areas of forest in Chota Nagpur are the property of Encumbered Estates, the alternative proposal gives some promise of success, and it has been proposed to depute an officer of the Forest department to examine the whole question and submit proposals in consultation with the local officers.

Staff of the Forest Department.

63. Proposals for the reorganisation of the Imperial and Provincial Forest Services of the province were submitted in the course of the year and have been sanctioned since its close. In the Imperial cadre provision has been made for a major charge in the Orissa Feudatory States while the creation of a new appointment has absorbed a supernumerary post of Assistant Conservator of Forests.

MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

Coal Mines Jharia Water Supply.

64. The output from the coal mines of Bihar and Orissa in 1913, amounted to 10,226,389 tons or nearly two-thirds of the total for the whole of India. The mines afforded employment to 87,362 persons of whom 71,224 were employed in the Jharia coal field in Manbhum. The vital importance of providing a good water supply and thereby preventing outbreaks of cholera among this large community has long been recognised, and in 1909 the Mining Association made a representation on the subject to the Government of Bengal. After a preliminary investigation of local conditions two sketch projects were drawn up in 1911 by the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bengal and referred to a Committee, who unanimously preferred that for a gravitation supply from a reservoir east of the Paresnath range to one for pumping from the Damodar river. The capital cost of the project recommended by the Committee amounted to about thirty lakhs of rupees exclusive of the cost of land acquisition, while the annual recurring charges for repayment of a loan to meet the capital expenditure and

for maintenance were estimated at rather less than two lakhs. It was decided to meet the recurring charges by a tonnage cess on the annual despatches of coal, by a cess on royalties, and by the proceeds of the sale of water to consumers. A bill to provide for the construction of the water-works, to constitute a Water Board to carry out the work, and to give power to the Board to impose the cesses on mine owners and royalty receivers was introduced in the Legislative Council in January 1914, and passed in April 1914.

Jharia Board of Health.

65. The Jharia Coal-field was declared to be a Mining Settlement under the Mining Settlement Act of 1912 and a Board of Health was appointed consisting of four members nominated by Government, three members elected by the mine owners, and one member elected by the royalty receivers. Rules were also issued empowering the Board to take measures necessary to prevent the outbreak or spread of epidemic diseases and regulate the powers and duties of its Sanitary officers.

Iron, copper and mica mines.

66. Apart from coal the chief mineral products of the province are iron, copper, and mica. Practically the whole of the iron mined in British India comes from Singhbhum district ; the total output from these mines has increased during the last three years from 36,276 tons in 1911 to 76,083 tons in 1912 and to 97,527 tons in 1913. Singhbhum is also the only district in British India which produces copper ore, but the output fell from 8,984 tons in 1912 to 3,639 in 1913. Mica is found chiefly in Hazaribagh and the adjacent districts of Gaya and Monghyr ; the yield in 1913 of 31,239 cwts. represented 71 per cent. of the total output for British India.

Factories.

67. Of the 34 factories in Bihar and Orissa, the only three of considerable commercial importance are the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Sakchi in Singhbhum, the East Indian Railway Workshops at Jamalpur in Monghyr, and the Peninsular Company's Tobacco Factory in the same district. The average daily number of persons employed in these three concerns is 8,638, 11,000 and 2,163, respectively. Accidents were more numerous than in the previous year (406 as against 122) but the increase is less than at first sight appears, as the Tata Iron Works which reported 201 accidents in 1913 omitted to report in the previous year. The General Manager has now adopted a practice followed in similar large works in America and appointed a Committee of Safety which makes every month a thorough inspection of all departments with a view to suggesting additional measures for the prevention of accidents.

TRADE.

68. The external trade of the province consists of—(*a*) Sea-borne trade (both foreign and coasting) of the ports of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri.

(*b*) Trans-frontier trade with Nepal.

(*c*) Rail and river-borne trade with other provinces.

(*a*)—The foreign trade of the Orissa ports consists principally of the export of rice to Ceylon and Mauritius, where the smaller demand led to a reduction of three lakhs of rupees as compared with 1912-13. There are no imports from foreign countries. The total value of the coasting trade was slightly higher than in the previous year, imports showing an increase of 6, and exports a decrease of 4·5, per cent. Cuttack absorbs 57 per cent., Balasore 25 per cent., and Puri 18 per cent. of the total trade.

(*b*)—The increase in the trade with Nepal noticed during the last three years was not maintained in the year 1913-14. Though there was an increase of 3½ lakhs of rupees or 2·6 per cent. over the figures for the previous year in the value of exports, the value of imports declined by Rs. 32·98 lakhs, or 10·2 per cent. The imports of rice, which is the largest staple of importation, increased by over twenty lakhs of rupees, but the import of hides and skin decreased by 63·3 per cent. owing to the rise in price in India. The decline in the import of jute by 31·1 per cent. in quantity and 23·4 per cent. in value was due to the low outturn. The import of linseed showed a moderate decrease in quantity and a decrease of over 40 per cent. in value.

(*c*)—The inter-provincial trade of 1913-14 showed an increase both in the quantity and value of imports, and a small decrease in the quantity of exports. The value of the exports increased owing to the rise in prices. The internal trade by rail between different parts of the province was estimated at nearly 30 millions maunds or 2½ millions more than in the previous year.

BUILDINGS.

69. Since the creation of the province the Public Works Department has been called upon to carry out very heavy programmes of work for all branches of the administration. In 1911-1912 the actual expenditure on Civil Works was 30½ lakhs; the revised budget estimates for 1912-13 provided for an expenditure of 68½, and the budget of 1913-1914 for an expenditure of 78, lakhs.

70. During the year the measures preliminary to the erection of buildings for the capital at Bankipore were completed. A comprehensive project of works amounting to Rs. 1,22,00,000 was prepared and submitted through the Government of India to the Secretary of State. The site of the permanent capital was prepared, materials were collected for the Government House, the Secretariat, and the High Court, and by December 1913 work was so far advanced that His Excellency the Viceroy was able to lay the foundation-stones of the Council Chamber and the High Court. Nine residences in the new capital were constructed, two houses in Bankipore were acquired and adapted as residences for Government officers, and quarters were built for European and Indian clerks. Of Court buildings finished or nearly finished during th year the most important were the Commissioner's Court at Bankipore and the Civil Court buildings at Cuttack. The Sessions Court at Balasore, the Civil Court buildings at Purulia, and the Subdivisional Court buildings at Jamui and Bargarh were in progress.

71. For the Jail Department the chief work taken up was the construction of buildings for the new Forms Press at Gaya. Work was also started on the Sub-Jails at Giridih and Bargarh.

72. In the Police Department most minor projects, such as the erection of thanas, residences for Sub-Inspectors, etc., are carried out departmentally. Of the major projects entrusted to the Public Works Department the principal were barracks for the Police Training School at Nathnagar, barracks and a hospital at Angul, and barracks for the Reserve Police at Bhagalpur.

73. Much work was done for the Education Department. The building programme for the improvement of the schools and colleges at Bankipore was particularly heavy and included the erection of laboratories for the Patna College and of new buildings for the Training School, Training College, and Collegiate School, on the sites acquired in the previous year to the east and west of Patna College. The water-supply scheme for the Reformatory School and Jail at Hazaribagh was nearly finished. Hostels for district schools are urgently needed, and good progress was made by the completion of those at Purulia, Chaibassa, Sambalpur, Balasore, Monghyr, and Gaya, while the school buildings at Sambalpur, Dumka, and Gaya were extended and improved.

74. For the Medical Department land was acquired at Bankipore to improve the Temple Medical School, the European hospital at Ranchi was begun, and the Vaccine depôt at Nankum near Ranchi was nearly completed.

75. The work of providing residences for Government officers made good progress. Houses were completed for the Commissioners of the Tirhut and Chota Nagpur Divisions and for the District Judge of Purulia, and a house was acquired for the Commissioner of the Patna Division. Houses were completed for Deputy Magistrates at Patna and Purnea, and materials were collected for the construction of similar houses elsewhere.

COMMUNICATIONS.

76. The most important work of the year was the improvement of the several existing roads which are being linked together to form a through route between Bihar and Orissa through Chota Nagpur. From Gaya to Ranchi *via* Hazaribagh the road is excellent and the two important bridges over the Barakar and the Damodar rivers were nearly finished. Between Ranchi and Chaibassa several bridges were under construction, good progress was made in regrading, metalling, and culvert construction on the section of the road between Bandgaon and Chakradharpur, and the reconstruction of the Chaibassa-Jaintgarh road was started. By the completion of the bridge at Kita, the Ranchi-Purulia road was bridged throughout. To improve communications between Ranchi and the sites of the new Lunatic Asylums five miles of the Ranchi-Pithoria road were taken over from the District Board and a bridge commenced over the Potpoto river.

77. Arrangements were made for testing the climate of Netarhat in Palamau, one of the places suggested as the summer capital of the province. A careful record of the temperature and rainfall was taken and showed that Netarhat, which is 1,000 feet higher than Ranchi, enjoyed a mean temperature about 6° lower than Ranchi. The question of a summer capital is still under the consideration of the Local Government.

RAILWAYS.

78. The most important line of railway opened during the year was the extension of the Purulia-Ranchi Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Lohardaga. The extension is on the 2′-6″ gauge and is 42·61 miles in length. The chief line under construction was the Siliguri-Kissenganj extension of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. **New Line.**

Damage by floods.

79. The heavy flood of the Baitarani river in August caused considerable damage to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Kendrapara and Baitarani Road. The Arrah-Sassaram and the Bakhtiyarpur-Bihar Light Railways were also breached by floods and had to be closed to traffic for considerable periods.

CANALS.

80. The chief canals of the province are the Sone Canals and the Orissa Canals, which are used mainly for irrigation. Heavy rainfall in July caused high floods in the Brahmini, Baitarani, and Salindi rivers and did considerable damage to the crops as well as to the embankments and canals. The right and left embankments of the Baitarani above Rorya and Akhoyapada were badly breached and the flood water sweeping across the country injured several miles of ranges II and III of the High Level Canal. Nearly half the Burra weir was carried away. The floods caused some diminution in the irrigated area under *kharif* but an increase in that under *rabi*. An increase in the working expenses caused a deficit of Rs. 21,834 at the close of the year, against a profit of Rs. 53,458 in the previous year. Good rain in October reduced the area irrigated from the Sone Canals, though the receipts, which amounted to Rs. 19,55,098, were the highest on record owing to the rates for the large area irrigated in the previous year being paid after its close. The working expenses only amounted to Rs. 7,84,000.

81. Of the two protective canals in the province, the Dhaka Canal, which is complete, supplied water for the irrigation of 3,465 acres or 8,752 acres less than in the previous year. The favourable rainfall thus caused a net loss of Rs. 27,559 during the year as compared with Rs. 12,000 in 1912-13. The Tribeni Canal was opened for irrigation to the 50th mile, and the excavation was completed to the 62nd mile. The area irrigated during the year was 41,435 or 14,810 acres more than in the previous year, the net revenue being Rs. 30,090 as compared with Rs. 3,492.

EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORK.

82. In order to improve the drainage of the new capital site at Bankipore a tract of country was brought under the Embankment Act. The work of raising the Bankipore-Dinapur road to form a flood embankment to an area of 16 square miles was taken in hand, and proceedings were started for acquiring land for the construction of outfall channels and for removing obstructions to the free drainage of the lands adjoining the site of the capital.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

IMPERIAL FINANCE.

83. Imperial receipts amounted to Rs. 1,20,85,000 and the charges to Rs. 46,06,000 in comparison with Rs. 94,81,000 and Rs. 46,23,000, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the receipts occurred chiefly under Land Revenue (21 lakhs), Stamps (under one lakh), Excise (over two lakhs), and Irrigation (over one lakh).

EXCISE.

General.

84. In consequence of the criticisms on the excise administration of India made by deputations which waited on the Secretary of State in 1907 and 1912, the whole question as affecting Bihar and Orissa was carefully considered by the Excise Commissioner, the Board of Revenue, and the Local Government. An examination of statistics proved that the main objections put forward by the deputations were ill-founded. The contention that the consumption of liquor, moderate or immoderate, was contrary to general sentiment in India was shown to be inapplicable without reservation to the population of Bihar and Orissa which contains a large proportion of tribes and castes addicted to the use of alcohol from time immemorial. The inference that the rise in excise revenue since 1905-06 was due to a steady increase in drinking which could not wholly be accounted for by the alleged change from illicit to licit consumption, was rebutted by figures which showed that there had been a decrease in the amount of country spirit consumed since the extension of the distillery system in 1907-08. Of the recommendations made by the deputations some had already been anticipated. Licenses for the sale of intoxicants have been reduced by over 25 per cent. since 1907-08; while the system of advisory committees, which has proved successful in the experimental stages, is gradually being extended to all municipalities and to some rural areas. The Local Government were, however, unable to accept the recommendation of the deputation that the auction system of licensing should be superseded by a system of fixed license fees, and that the licensing function should be removed from the control of revenue officers.

Excise administration in 1913-14.

85. Excise is a rapidly expanding source of revenue; the gross receipts have risen from 89¼ lakhs in 1910-11 and 98¾ lakhs in 1911-12 to one crore and four lakhs in 1912-13 and one crore and twelve and a half lakhs in 1913-14. Of the total increase of 8½ lakhs during 1913-14 nearly three lakhs was contributed by opium, over two and a half lakhs by *ganja*, and over two lakhs by country spirit. The large increase in the revenue from opium was partly due to the fact that the treasury price of opium was raised in 13 districts as a first step towards a general equalisation of prices, but, though this had the effect of diminishing consumption in these districts, over 35 more maunds of opium were consumed in 1913-14 than in the previous year. The increase was most marked in the districts of the Orissa Division. Restrictions on the issues to shops in Cuttack were imposed, but this measure merely drove the inhabitants to purchase the drug in the adjacent districts and it remains to be seen whether the imposition of similar restrictions in Balasore and Puri districts will diminish the total consumption of the division. Further restrictions placed on the possession of opium and on the hours of sale are reported to have caused no inconvenience to *bonâ fide* consumers and to have had some effect in stopping illicit transactions.

Opium.

Ganja.

86. An increase in the rates of duty on *ganja* throughout the province has reduced consumption without decreasing the revenue. Consumption fell in nearly all the districts of Bihar and in the Hazaribagh district of Chota Nagpur, being most marked in Purnea. Consumption increased considerably in the Orissa Division, in consequence, it is said, of the suppression of smuggling of Garhjat *ganja* and the growing popularity of the Rajshahi drug.

Country spirit.

87. The revenue from country spirit consists of the duty and license fees paid by shops in areas served by the system of contract supply and the license fees paid by outstills. During the year 1913-14 the extension of the contract system to an area of 4,400 square miles in portions of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Ranchi was accompanied by only a trifling increase in the amount of contract country spirit issued, and the incidence of consumption of country spirit per mille of population in the distillery area of the province as a whole fell from 42 gallons L. P. in 1912-13 to 38 gallons in 1913-14. As showing that the contract system decreases consumption it may be noted that in 1908-09, when nearly all Bihar proper was served by outstills, the incidence of consumption was 64 gallons L. P., whereas in 1913-14, when practically the whole area was served by distilleries, it was only 41 gallons.

Advisory Committees.

88. It was decided to appoint Advisory Committees in all municipalities and to accord ample representation to non-officials. Since the close of the year the formation of Advisory Committees in rural areas in Chota Nagpur has also been sanctioned, and it is anticipated that the Missionaries and other non-official members of these Committees will give much valuable advice to the Excise authorities.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

89. As already noticed the whole of the Public Works Cess, of which a moiety had previously been credited and formed an item of Provincial Revenue, was made over to the District Boards after deducting the charges for collection.

90. The total receipts for 1913-14 amounted to Rs. 3,06,39,000 and the charges to Rs. 3,15,59,000 as against Rs. 3,35,17,000 and Rs. 2,64,95,000 in 1912-13. The decrease in receipts is chiefly due to the fact that during the year 1912-13 they were swelled considerably by subventions from Imperial revenues. If this factor is eliminated there was an expansion under almost all the heads of revenue. On the expenditure side, large expenditure on educational and other departmental buildings, and grants to local bodies for educational, medical, and sanitary improvements accounted for much of the increase.

LOCAL FINANCE.

91. The total receipts of Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,13,33,965 and the charges to Rs. 88,91,810, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 52,84,488 as against an opening balance of Rs. 28,42,333.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Vital Statistics.

92. The year 1913 was exceptionally healthy. The birth rate (42·10) was considerably above the average of the past few years, and the death rate (29·14) was the lowest recorded since 1899. The rate of infant mortality was the lowest recorded in any province in India.

93. The mortality from cholera was below the average of the last ten years, though an outbreak occurred in the Jharia coal-field owing to the use of polluted water by the coolies employed in the mines. A scheme for the supply of filtered water throughout this field has been approved and a Mines Board of Health has been constituted for this area. The use of permanganate of potash for disinfecting wells has become generally popular, and it is hoped that this simple and effective remedy will be encouraged. **Cholera.**

94. The rate of mortality from small-pox (·11) was slightly higher than in the previous year (·06) but below the average of the last decade (·35). Vaccination is increasing in popularity; the average number of operations performed in each of the three years 1911-1912, 1912-1913, 1913-1914, being 34,765 more than in that of the three preceding years. Vaccination is compulsory in all Municipal areas and the Local Government are extending the provisions of Bengal Act V of 1880 to the settlement of the Tata Steel and Iron Works Company at Sakchi in Singhbhum, in which small-pox is prevalent and voluntary vaccination unsuccessful. They are also considering the desirability of extending it to the Jharia coal-field and to rural tracts in the Patna Division. The buildings of the new Vaccine Depôt at Nankum near Ranchi were nearly finished and the supply of vaccine for use in the province next season will be prepared there. **Small-pox.**

95. The number of deaths from fever during 1913 was 18·18 per mille of the population which is below the figure for the previous decade. Although probably credited with a large number of deaths due to other causes, "fever" still claims more victims than any other disease. The highest death rate (25·51) was in Purnea, followed by Bhagalpur with 24·65. Steps have been taken to instruct the inhabitants in the etiology and treatment of malaria, and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons who delivered lectures in Purnea and Shahabad met with a favourable reception. The sales of quinine showed a considerable increase and it is hoped that the new system of selling the drug in "treatments" instead of pice packets will further advance its popularity. **Fever.**

96. The total number of deaths from plague fell from 58,324 in 1912 to 36,383 in 1913. There was an increase in the number of inoculations but inoculation is still unpopular. In Saran, where the disease was most severe, infected villages were readily evacuated. Assistant Surgeons were appointed to the districts of Bihar in which plague was most prevalent and special steps were taken to encourage inoculation among Government servants. **Plague.**

INLAND EMIGRATION.

97. The statistics of Inland Emigration for 1913-14 show that the number of emigrants of all classes fell from 29,580 to 27,996. An interesting feature of the year's work is the number of emigrants shown as belonging to the Native States which has risen from 1,246 in 1911-12 and 1,972 in 1912-13 to 4,770 in the present year. The figures indicate that increasing numbers of such coolies are brought into the depôts and places of accommodation for registration instead of being sent direct to the labour districts as free or non-Act labourers. The necessity of making compulsory the registration of all emigrants who pass through British India, wherever recruited, has since been acknowledged and legislation to this effect has been undertaken in the Imperial Council.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

General.

98. The surrender to District Boards of the Public Works Cess having increased their resources by more than 50 per cent., it was decided at a Conference held in August 1913 that each Board should be required to spend upon medical relief and sanitation, including water-supply, not less than the sum actually expended on those services in 1911-12 *plus* a sum approximately equivalent to 15 per cent. of the new grant. This increase in the resources of local bodies has brought within the range of possibility schemes of medical relief hitherto wholly impracticable.

Staff.

99. In recent years some improvement has been made in the pay of the Medical Services in Bihar and Orissa. A time-scale of pay was introduced for Civil Assistant Surgeons in 1912, and the rules for the allowances admissible to Assistant Surgeons when holding temporary charge of a Civil Surgeoncy were revised. Little or no alteration has been made in the prospects of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and considerable difficulty has been found in obtaining recruits for this service. Two concessions were granted during the year ; Sub-Assistant Surgeons possessing the L. M. S. degree or higher qualifications are allowed a uniform pay of Rs. 100 irrespective of their grade, and in specially deserving cases promotion to the rank of Assistant Surgeon may be given. A Women's Medical Service for highly qualified female medical practitioners, under the control of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, was instituted in India in 1913. Two lady doctors of this service were appointed to Bihar and Orissa and placed in charge of the Lady Elgin Hospital at Gaya and the Dufferin Hospital at Bettiah, while a third was posted to the former institution as a supernumerary.

100. Steps have been taken to afford greater educational facilities to those desirous of adopting, and improving themselves in, the profession of medicine. The number of scholarships tenable by Biharis and Oriyas at the Medical College in Calcutta has been raised from two to six and the teaching staff of the Patna and Cuttack Medical Schools has been materially strengthened.

Institutions.

101. The total number of dispensaries in Bihar and Orissa is only 339 or one for every 101,740 of the population, and the province is behind all other provinces in India in facilities for medical relief. Progress, however, is being made and the increased funds at the disposal of District Boards will render it more rapid in future. District Boards are fully alive to their responsibilities ; the Muzaffarpur District Board, for instance, has embarked on a scheme for the erection of 38 new dispensaries at the rate of three a year to be so situated that no village will eventually be more than four miles from one of these institutions. During the year 1914 the most important works of which the cost was borne by Government were the commencement of a hospital for Europeans at Ranchi at a cost of Rs. 75,000 and of new dispensary buildings at Lohardaga, while grants aggregating Rs. 1,40,000 were made for the improvement of existing hospitals. Several generous donations were made for medical purposes by Indian gentlemen, the most conspicuous of which were the endowment by Babu Radha Charan Das and Babu Radha Gobinda Das of a dispensary in Balasore, the donation of Rs. 50,000 by Raja Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh of Amawan for the accommodation of female patients at Bankipore, and the donation of Rs. 15,000 by Rai Bahadur Harihar Prasad Singh of Dumraon for the construction of a new hospital at Buxar.

Leper Asylums.

102. The establishment of the King Edward the Seventh Leper Asylum at Gaya out of money collected for a memorial to the late King-Emperor was a noteworthy event. The Asylum will be under the superintendence of a member of the Baptist Mission, and the maintenance charges will be borne by Government and local bodies.

103. The annual grant from Government to the Leper Asylum at Purulia was increased from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000. This Asylum is under the charge of a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran Mission, is maintained mainly out of funds contributed by the Mission to Lepers in India, and is very efficiently and economically managed.

Lunatic Asylums.

104. The question of establishing at Ranchi a Central Asylum for European lunatics from Northern India had been under the consideration of the Government of Bengal and the Government of India for many years, and the administrative approval of the Government of India was obtained to its erection at a cost of over thirteen lakhs. Adjacent to it will be a central Asylum to accommodate 1,500 Indian lunatics from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Plans and estimates for this building are being prepared.

SANITATION.

105. As already mentioned an important conference was held at Ranchi in August 1913 to consider the problems of sanitation and medical relief and to advise Government as to the conditions on which the Public Works Cess should be assigned to the District Boards with the result that the Boards have been directed to devote fifteen per cent. of their enhanced resources to medical relief, including sanitation and water-supply.

Improvement of Sanitary staff in Municipalities.

106. The weakness of the executive establishment of the sanitary service and the inadequacy of the staff of trained health officers have become increasingly apparent in recent years. A few of the larger cities have health officers, but as a rule the Civil Surgeon is the only health officer in a district and, while it is difficult for him to pay sufficient attention to the sanitary requirements at headquarters, he can only make an occasional inspection of other towns. Subordinate to the Civil Surgeons are overseers and inspectors who seldom have any training in sanitary work. To improve the sanitary service it was decided to appoint first class health officers to the Municipalities of Patna and Gaya and second class health officers to the Municipalities of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Cuttack, Ranchi, Muzaffarpur, Chapra, Darbhanga, and Arrah. The officer selected for Patna is undergoing a course of training in England, while four of the second class health officers were sent to the Medical College at Lucknow. To improve the subordinate staff a training school for twenty sanitary inspectors nominated by the Municipalities was opened at Patna under the charge of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

107. The principal feature of the year was the appointment of several Committees on all of which the public were largely represented, to examine and report on important educational questions. Foremost among them was the Committee appointed to advise on the proposed establishment of a local University. The scheme framed by the Committee, which provides not only for the creation of a central residential University at Patna but for the development of the external colleges throughout the province, was generally well received. Though full effect cannot be given to it for some years to come, the development and improvement of the external Colleges have already been taken in hand, and it is hoped that the near future may witness the inauguration of a Central University. Four other Committees were appointed to consider the questions of Sanskrit studies, Moral and Religious education, Muhammadan education, and Primary education and their reports have enabled the Local Government to enunciate a definite policy in all these branches of education.

108. Though the year was devoted primarily to a thorough survey of the position, tangible progress was also achieved. The total expenditure on Public Instruction from all sources rose from sixty-three lakhs of rupees in 1912-13 to nearly eighty lakhs in 1913-14. Liberal grants from the Government of India enabled the Local Government to increase the departmental expenditure by eleven lakhs while the expenditure of the District Boards who were assisted by allotments from Imperial grants rose by nearly three lakhs.

Controlling Agency.

109. The improvement of the inspecting staff, begun in the previous year, was continued by the appointment of a second Inspectress of Schools, three special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education, one special Deputy Inspector of Santal Schools, and an increased number of Sub-Inspectors. Much still remains to be done, and the inspecting staff of the province will not be adequate until officers of the Provincial Educational Service are placed in charge of districts and the subordinate staff is improved by the appointment of Sub-Inspectors in place of Inspecting Pandits and Assistant Sub-Inspectors. The gradual abolition of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service which consisted of clerical, inspecting and teaching appointments has been begun by placing the clerks of the Department on a separate cadre and by creating a Vernacular Teachers' Service.

Arts Colleges.

110. The staff and the buildings of the Government Colleges at Patna and Cuttack were inadequate for the needs of the Province and the work of increasing the staff and enlarging the buildings made considerable progress. At Patna two new Professorships in the Indian Educational Service for History and English, respectively, were created and new laboratories were erected. The staff of the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack was strengthened by the appointment of Professors of Persian and English, and the erection of new buildings, to cost ultimately nearly nine lakhs, was taken in hand.

Secondary Education.

111. Pending the orders of the Secretary of State on the scheme for the improvement of Secondary Schools the grants given for Secondary Education were utilized for capital expenditure and grants were allotted to District Boards for the erection of much needed new buildings for Middle English Schools.

Primary Education.

112. One of the greatest obstacles to the improvement and expansion of Primary Education is the difficulty of obtaining efficient teachers, and the census figures show that a large number of children leave school either wholly unable to read and write or so poorly equipped in this respect that the meagre teaching they have received is soon forgotten. To remedy this defect the Local Government have devoted the funds at their disposal to improving the pay of teachers and to developing and improving the Guru Training Schools.

Technical and Industrial Education.

113. It has been decided that no immediate need exists for an Engineering College in the province, but the scheme for the improvement of the Bihar School of Engineering formulated by the Committee appointed to consider this question has been accepted by the Local Government and will shortly be brought into effect. Arrangements have been made for the admission to the Engineering Colleges at Roorkee and Sibpur of students who wish to continue their studies.

Female Education.

114. The funds placed at the disposal of the Local Government for female education have been distributed to District Boards or devoted to capital expenditure. The provincialisation of the Ravenshaw Girls' School at Cuttack has proved successful; the Bankipore Girls' High School will also shortly be taken over by Government. Considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining trained teachers, and steps have been taken for the improvement of the Training Classes, whether established by Government or conducted by Missionary bodies.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Newspapers.

115. The Vernacular Press in Bihar and Orissa is comparatively unimportant. Of the sixteen vernacular papers published in 1913 none has a wide circulation or is established on a sound financial basis. Certain periodicals in Urdu made themselves conspicuous by the virulence of their articles on the Balkan War and the Cawnpore Mosque case, but the demand of security under the Press Act put an end to the most objectionable of them. Of the English papers the most important are the *Biharee* and the *Express* published in Patna, the *Bihar Standard* in Muzaffarpur, and the *Star of Utkal* in Cuttack. The tone of these papers was on the whole good. They expressed sincere gratification at His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the Province in December 1913 and welcomed the proposals for the establishment of a separate High Court and University at Patna.

PART II.

THE REPORT.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BIHAR AND ORISSA 1913-1914.

CHAPTER I—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES; SYSTEM OF SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS, TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1911-12, PART II, PAGES 1-129.

Royal Commission on the Public Services in India.

1. The Royal Commission on the Public Services which had already completed its enquiries into the conditions of the Indian and Provincial Civil Services, revisited India in the cold weather of 1913-14, to deal with the other services and departments including in Bihar and Orissa, the Indian Medical and Subordinate Medical Services, the Indian Educational and Provincial Educational Services, and the Police, Jail, Registration, Public Works, Forest, Civil Veterinary, Agriculture and Sanitary Departments.

2. Memoranda on the conditions of service of the Police, Jail, Registration, Public Works, Forest, Civil Veterinary, Agriculture, and Sanitary Departments, and Educational Services were supplied by the Government of India to the Commission. Supplementary statements regarding each of the above Departments and Services, as well as Memoranda for the Provincial and Subordinate Medical Department, and the Provincial Excise and Salt Departments were furnished by the Local Government. Memoranda on the following heads from the witnesses (including representative witnesses) who had been selected to give evidence in regard to Departments and Services organised on a Provincial basis were also submitted:—

(1) The methods of recruitment and the system of training and probation.

(2) Conditions of service, salary, leave and pension.

(3) Such limitations as may exist in the employment of non-Europeans, and the working of the existing system of division of services into Imperial and Provincial.

(4) Relations of the service with the Indian Civil Service and other services.

(5) Any other points within the terms of reference to the Royal Commission not covered by the preceding heads.

3. Mr. E. C. Ryland acted as Co-opted Member for the Imperial Police Service and Moulvi Shahabuddin Khuda Baksh for the Provincial Police Service. Co-opted Members appointed for the other Departments and Services in Bengal also acted as such for those of Bihar and Orissa. The representatives selected by the Members of the services mentioned above and by Government were examined by the Commission during its visit to Calcutta in December 1913, and January 1914.

Changes in the Administration.

4. Orders were received from the Secretary of State for India sanctioning the cadres of the Indian and Provincial Services.

Indian Civil Service. (1) In the Indian Civil Service cadre one post of Magistrate and Collector was added for the Secretary to the Board of Revenue and one of District Judge for the District and Sessions Judge of Monghyr. The strength of the Indian Civil Service was fixed at 113, being the total strength required to fill 58 superior and 23 inferior posts. Local allowances were also sanctioned for Secretaries to Government in the Financial and Revenue Departments, and for Heads of Departments, whose appointments are included in the grades of Magistrates and Collectors. Five superior posts of District Magistrate and District Judge and one inferior post of Under-Secretary to Government were declared to be tenable by Members of the Provincial Civil Services and liberty was given to the Local Government to vary within this total the number of each class of superior appointment to which members of the Provincial Civil Service are actually appointed.

Provincial Executive Service. (2) The strength of the Provincial Executive Service cadre was fixed at 231 divided into seven grades with pay varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 800.

Subordinate Civil Service. (3) The strength of the Subordinate Civil Service was fixed at 129 divided into five grades with pay varying from Rs. 100 to Rs 250. Four appointments were created by the Local Government and added to the cadre of this service to provide Auditors for the Co-operative Societies.

Provincial Judicial Service. (4) The strength of the Provincial Judicial Service cadre was fixed at 19 appointments of Sub-Judges divided into three grades with pay varying from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 and 68 appointments of Munsifs divided into four grades with pay varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

The reconstitution of the Provincial Judicial Service in Bihar and Orissa placed several officers of that Service in a much less favourable position than their contemporaries in Bengal. The Local Government received many memorials on the subject from members of that service and finding their grievance to be well founded submitted to the Government of India a scheme for improving their position, which was subsequently sanctioned.

Training of officers. **5.** (1) An important change was made in the training of Assistant Magistrates and Assistant Superintendents of Police. Previously Junior officers had been sent for six weeks or two months to Settlement camps but this period was not sufficient to enable them to acquire an adequate knowledge of this important branch of the administration and become acquainted with local agrarian conditions. The period was therefore extended to five months, with very satisfactory results; not only did the officers deputed obtain a thorough knowledge of the work but they were able to hold independent charge of some minor operations and to render valuable assistance to the Settlement Officer.

(2) The Secretary of State has sanctioned certain concessions to officers of the Indian Civil Service and Provincial Judicial Service who obtain a call to the Bar within 15 years from the date of entering the service of Government. The concessions included the payment of an advance of all fees payable in connection with admission to one of the Inns of Court, a bonus of £25 for each first class obtained in Part I of the Examination; a bonus of £50 for a first class in the Final Examination or Part II; and a bonus of £75 in part refund of any fee actually paid to a practising Barrister for reading in his Chambers. Originally, the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service was included within the scope of this scheme but subsequently that branch was excluded.

Examination of Munsits in the vernacular languages.

6. In order to ensure that Members of the Provincial Judicial Service shall have an adequate knowledge of the vernacular languages of the province, rules were issued with the concurrence of the High Court prescribing for these officers an examination in Hindi, Oriya and Bengali similar to that prescribed for Members of the Executive Service. Officers confirmed before the 31st December 1914 were excluded from the operation of these rules.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

POLITICAL STATES OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

[Report on these States for 1913-14 by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.]

[Two States.—(1) Seraikela: area, 449 square miles; population, 106,125; income, Rs. 1,30,877; Chief, Raja Bahadur Udit Narayan Singh Deo, aged 65. (2) Kharsawan: area, 153 square miles; population, 38,809; income, Rs. 47,610; Chief, Thakur Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, aged 23.]

Administration.

7. The Seraikela State was administered by its own Chief. The Kharsawan State continued under the management of Government up to the 3rd July 1913, when the Chief having attained his majority was given charge of it. The Chief was formally installed on the *gadi* at a Darbar held by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur in the State on the 4th idem.

Revenue.

8. The percentage of collections in the Seraikela State fell from 78·6 to 66·08 and in the Kharsawan State from 96·2 to 93·5. The excise revenue of both the States increased owing to higher bidding at the auction sales.

Material condition of the people.

9. The year was a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view in Seraikela, but not in Kharsawan. The outturn of paddy was 88 per cent. in the former and 80 per cent. in the latter. Public health was generally good in both the States, and there was no outbreak of plague or of any other epidemic disease. Voluntary emigration to the labour districts is allowed in the States but organised emigration is forbidden.

Administration of Justice.

10. The number of persons brought to trial in Seraikela and Kharsawan was 231 and 273 against 209 and 225, respectively, in the previous year. The increase of crime in Kharsawan is for the most part attributed to partial failure of crops during the year. In Seraikela there was a slight decrease in the average duration of civil, revenue and execution cases, which was 61, 59 and 55 days against 71, 73 and 59 days, respectively, in the previous year. In Kharsawan there was an increase in the average duration of civil suits and a slight decrease in that of revenue and execution cases, being 38, 40 and 40 days against 36, 41 and 42, respectively.

Jails.

11. The population of the Seraikela Jail increased and in Kharsawan it was the same as in the previous year. The new jail building in Seraikela was completed during the year and the prisoners removed to it. The jail and thana in Kharsawan which, as reported last year, form one institution, will shortly be separated and placed under separate staffs. The health of the prisoners was generally good in both the states.

Forests.

12. The forest revenue increased in both the states, it being Rs. 9,293 in Seraikela and Rs. 4,739 in Kharsawan against Rs. 8,300 and Rs. 4,488 respectively, in the previous year. In Kharsawan effect is being given to the scheme for the preservation of forests. The division of the forests into coupes and the demarcation of the fuel reserve are in progress.

Tributary and Feudatory States of Orissa.

[Report on the States for 1913-14 by the Commissioner of Orissa.]

[Number of States, 24; total area, 28,046 square miles; population, 3,798,038; gross income, Rs. 56,02,989.]

Administration of Land Revenue.

13. The States of Baud, Bonai, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Nayagarh, Narsinghpur, Rairakhol, Mayurbhanj and Pal Lahera continued under the administration of Government. Nilgiri and Daspalla were also taken under

direct management, the chiefs of the States having died in July and December last respectively and their successors being minors. Of these States the collections of Land Revenue in Bonai, Kalahandi and Rairakhol were cent. per cent. and were also practically so in Mayurbhanj, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh and Pal Lahera. The collections fell slightly in Keonjhar owing to the damage done by floods to some riparian lands and in Nilgiri owing to the death of the chief which caused a temporary set-back to its administration. In the States under their own chiefs the collections showed an improvement over those of the previous year and the results of the year, taken as a whole, were very satisfactory in 21 out of the 24 States. The Land Revenue in all the States was collected readily and without difficulty.

Settlement.

14. The settlement operations in Hindol were brought to a successful conclusion and the new assessment was readily accepted by the people of the State. In Narsinghpur, Pal Lahera, Nayagarh, Mayurbhanj, Patna, Keonjhar, Athmallik, Baramba, Dhenkanal, Khondpara and Sonpur the settlement operations were in progress. The completion report of the Tigiria settlement was received during the year.

Crime.

15. The total number of cases reported to the police show a slight increase of 49 over the figure for the previous year. Out of the 24 States there was a decrease in crime in fifteen and an increase in nine. The noticeable decrease occurred in Talcher, Bamra, Khondpara, Bonai, Gangpur and Nilgiri where the number of cases was less by 79, 63, 52, 34, 30 and 29, respectively, than that of last year. There was a marked increase of 122 cases in Mayurbhanj, which is attributed to a partial failure of crops due to floods in part of the State. On the whole, there has been steady improvement in the police administration and the reporting of crime. Systematic training of local men at the Hazaribagh Police Training School has had very beneficial results. Some notorious gangs have been successfully dealt with. The system of finger portrait impressions is now carried out by several of the States and with the increase of trained police officers will soon be introduced in all the States.

Administration of Justice.

16. The total number of cases brought to trial increased by 1,159 over the figure for the last year. This increase was shared by seventeen states and the remaining seven states showed a decrease. The average duration of police and complaint cases was 6·13 days and 14·84 days against 5·76 days and 15·4 days, respectively. With the increase of 1,159 cases for disposal, these figures appear to be very creditable and speak well for the promptitude of the disposal of judicial business. The total number of civil suits disposed of during the year rose from 12,333 to 13,358. The increase which occurred in sixteen out of the 24 states is probably due to a less favourable season and to the natural expansion of litigation with the extension of business and trade, to the greater popularity of the improved judiciaries now in existence and the endeavour to get disputes settled by the Courts in states where settlement operations are just commencing. It is satisfactory to report that despite the large increase of suits, there has been a general improvement in the average duration of both contested and uncontested cases, the duration in contested cases being 56·09 days against 59·71 days and in uncontested cases 27·43 days against 29·20 days.

Jails.

17. The average daily population of all the Jails taken together shows a decrease from 62·93 to 59·86. The administration of the Jails has been satisfactory and the higher receipts from Jail manufactures indicate improvement in the industries and better organisation. Discipline was well maintained and the number of escapes decreased. Steps have been taken to provide suitable Jail buildings and the sanitary arrangements are generally good. The new Jail in Hindol was completed and occupied during the year, and that at Bonaigarh was nearly completed.

Forests.

18. There have been marked improvements in the administration of the forests and the income is steadily increasing. The total revenue during the year was Rs. 9,75,307 against Rs. 8,41,743 of the previous year. The increase was shared by twenty out of the twenty-four states, Bonai, Gangpur, Narsinghpur and Tigiria showing a decrease. The Agency Forest Officer has proved an incalculable benefit to the states under his charge and the improvements he

has effected have impressed the Chiefs of the other States with the advantage of a trained staff and an organised system of forestry.

Excise.

19. The total revenue from excise rose from Rs. 5,60,719 to Rs. 6, 10,296, nineteen out of the twenty-four States contributing to the increase. The increase was most marked in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. In Kalahandi and Patna also there was considerable increase under this head. The prohibition of free cultivation of ganja in the Agency tracts of Jeypore, in Madras, has effectively stopped smuggling into the states. The Cooch Behar system of supply of Rajshahi ganja for the old Tributary States has worked well and the supply of Rajshahi ganja to the Sambalpur States has proved popular.

Public Works

20. The total expenditure on public works during the year increased by Rs. 3,37,152 over the expenditure of the previous year. The Chiefs are fully realising the vast importance for the proper administration of their States of suitable buildings and means of communication, and are doing their best to fulfil those demands as funds permit.

Material condition of the people.

21. The year was a fairly prosperous one. The average out-turn of the rice crop was 13 annas. In five States the out-turn was 16 annas, in five 15 and in three 14.

Public health.

22. The year on the whole, was a healthy one, there being no outbreak of any epidemic disease. There was very little cholera and no case of plague was reported. Marked improvements have been effected in the dispensaries which are accommodated in suitable buildings and are well supplied with medicines and instruments of an up-to-date pattern. Well qualified doctors are in charge of the medical departments and in several States trained lady doctors are now employed. Vaccination and revaccination continued to show satisfactory and steady progress.

Education.

23. The total number of schools rose from 2,096 to 2,111 and of pupils attending the schools from 76,782 to 79,067 of whom 8,788 were girls. The growing popularity of female education is shown by the fact that during the last five years the number of girls at school has increased by nearly 34 per cent. Proper attention is also being paid to the education of low caste children.

Condition of the People.

[Report on the Land Revenue Administration, 1913-1914.]

Patna Division.

24. The sudden and unprecedented floods of August 1913 caused considerable distress throughout the division, chiefly in the Patna District, where large areas of standing crops were washed away and many houses destroyed. Subscriptions were raised locally to help the cultivating classes and *taccavi* loans were freely distributed. In Gaya and Shahabad also the *bhadoi* crop was damaged to some extent by the inundation. The floods, however, resulted in the *rabi* crops being excellent in all the districts of the division.

Tirhut Division.

25. In the Tirhut Division the rainfall was abundant and well distributed and except for a few tracts in Saran, where the paddy was twice washed away, little damage was caused by floods or excessive rainfall. The *bhadoi* was excellent in Champaran, normal in Saran and below the normal in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, while the winter rice and *rabi* crops were very good throughout the division. In spite of the good harvest the prices of food-grains ruled very high. The general health of the people showed a marked deterioration as compared with the preceding dry year. Plague was exceptionally virulent in Saran and the districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga also suffered severely. The usual flow of emigration to the east continued throughout the division, though good harvests and the demand for labour in the factories and on the Tribeni Canal tended to decrease emigration from Champaran. A special feature of the year was the export of cattle to Eastern Bengal and Assam at extraordinarily high prices. The standard of living appears to be rising steadily throughout the division.

Bhagalpur Division.

26. The unseasonable rain in the early part of the year caused some damage to the *bhadoi* crop, but the material condition of the people was generally

good throughout the year. The prices of food-grains ruled high in all districts, except in Bhagalpur, evidently owing to the export of food stocks to other districts. Local labour was very scarce in Purnea and wages were very high, the local cultivators being reported to be too prosperous and indolent even to harvest their own crops themselves. The number of coolies despatched from Monghyr and the Santal Parganas to the tea districts during the year were slightly less than in the previous year. Coolies were also recruited from the latter district for labour in the Lushai Hills and Chittagong. There was no emigration from, or immigration into, the districts of Bhagalpur and Purnea. The health of the people was on the whole good; the principal outbreak of plague was in Bhagalpur town, in consequence of which a large portion of the population left the town.

Orissa Division.

27. Repeated floods during the year greatly damaged the paddy in the Kendrapara and Jajpur Subdivisions of Cuttack and in a great part of the Balasore District. The year opened auspiciously, but after the middle of July the irregular distribution of rainfall retarded the reploughing and weeding of the autumn rice in some parts. Prices of food-grains ruled rather higher than in former years. The pressure amongst the poorer agriculturists was, however, much relieved by the increase in the volume of emigration to Calcutta and other places where work at fairly high wages is available. The wages of labour have risen and the village artisan is finding that the towns offer him better wages than the moffassil and is, therefore, resorting to them in the slack season.

Chota Nagpur Division.

28. The year on the whole was one of agricultural prosperity. The outturn of crops was generally fair and the health of the people was decidedly satisfactory. With the extension of railway and mining operations, the division as a whole is making gradual but steady progress in the matter of economic development. Altogether 14,521 labourers, including dependents, were registered as emigrants from the division to the tea gardens of Assam, though growing prosperity tends to lessen the supply of recruits. There was no organised immigration into any district but the large demand for labour in the coal-fields, the lac factories, the Tata Iron and Steel Works and the Copper and Iron mines in Manoharpur brought large numbers of voluntary immigrants into the districts of Manbhum and Singhbhum. In the Ranchi district Father Hoffmann's Co-operative Societies are doing a great deal to free the aboriginal from the clutches of the money lender, and the efforts of the missionaries have had a considerable effect in civilising the aboriginal and raising his standard of life generally.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realisation of the Revenue.

(Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1913-14.)

Collection of Land Revenue.

29. The total number of estates paying land revenue was 104,187 as compared with 103,376 in the previous financial year, the increase of 811 in the number of estates, being due, as in previous years, to partitions. The current demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,49,75,552: the excess of Rs. 45,733 over the demand for the previous financial year being due to the transfer of one permanently-settled estate with a revenue demand of Rs. 23,419 from the roll of the district of Malda in Bengal to that of Purnea and to settlement and resettlement operations. The percentages of total collections on total demand (98·04) and of current collections on current demand (98·48) were slightly higher than in the preceding year. The percentage of total collections on the current demand was 100·38 or ·67 higher than in the previous financial year. A sum of Rs. 15,962 was remitted during the year as compared with Rs. 15,443 in the preceding year. Of the total remissions, Rs. 10,022 represent remissions of grace, Rs. 5,123 remissions of right and Rs. 817 nominal remissions. Of the total remissions of grace, Rs. 6,722 related to the twelve permanently settled estates transferred from the district of Ballia in the United Provinces to the district of Shahabad. This remission still forms the subject of correspondence between this Government and the Government of the United Provinces. The remissions of right were due chiefly to the acquisition of lands for public purposes, diluvion, surrender of holdings and cancellation of settlements.

Operations of the Sale Law.

30. The number of defaults in the payment of land revenue increased in all the divisions except Patna and Orissa. In the Chota Nagpur Division no sales under Act XI of 1859 were held. Out of 9,308 estates and separate shares which became liable to sale for the non-payment of Government revenue, 368 or 3·95 per cent. were actually sold against 428 or 4·6 per cent. during the year ending the 30th June 1913. Of the total number of estates sold, 182 were whole estates and the remainder shares. The total amount realised by sales was Rs. 2,23,606 or ten times the Government revenue of the properties sold against eight times in the last year. Ninety-one appeals were preferred to Commissioners against sales out of which twenty-seven were successful, while recommendations for the annulment of sales on the ground of hardship were made to Government in fifteen cases and were all accepted. The sale law was not in force in Angul and no estate was sold in Sambalpur for arrears of revenue under the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.

Redemption of Land Revenue.

31. There was no case of redemption of land revenue in Bihar and Orissa during the year.

Miscellaneous Revenue.

32. The total collections of Miscellaneous revenue including receipts from forest lands in Government Estates rose from Rs. 7,47,580 in 1912-13 to Rs. 7,95,729 during the year under review, an increase of Rs. 48,149. There was a marked increase in the receipts (Rs. 2,15,414 against Rs. 1,93,001) under the head "Other receipts" due largely to the transfer to this head of Rs. 45,196 from the "Sarbarakari and Chaukidari Reward" funds in Angul and to the larger realizations of forest cess in the Khurda Government Estate in Puri. The recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement charges also rose from Rs. 5,36,311 to Rs. 5,61,871. On the other hand, there was a noticeable fall in the receipts in the Santal Parganas from the royalty on *Sabai* grass, mines and quarries. The receipts from the sale of elephants captured in the Angul *Khedda* also fell from Rs. 18,800 to Rs. 2,800. The variations under

other heads call for no special remark. Remissions which amounted to Rs. 15,081 were mostly in respect of fines imposed under the Land Registration and Partition Acts.

Sale of Government Estates.

33. Six whole estates and two shares held in common tenancy covering an aggregate area of 25·93 acres in the Patna and the Tirhut Divisions were sold for Rs. 503, subject to a total revenue demand of Rs. 67. Three plots of Railway "A" class land covering an area of 10·45 acres were also sold, free of revenue, for Rs. 1,291. In the district of Puri a share of three pies in the *Maurusi* Sarbarakari of the village Harspara, an escheated property with a net income of Rs. 2, was sold for a consideration of Rs. 10 only.

Payment of Revenue and Rent by Money Orders.

34. The total number of money orders and the amount of land revenue and cesses remitted through them were 177,463 and Rs. 14,06,383, respectively, showing an increase of 7,783 and Rs. 2,23,190 over the figures for the previous year. The aggregate sum remitted exceeded Rs. 50,000 in nine districts, in four of which it was over a lakh of rupees. The number and the amount of rent money orders were 31,429 and Rs. 5,34,654 respectively, against 25,864 and Rs. 4,37,562 during the year ending June 30th, 1914, the increase being shared by all divisions of the Province. The percentage of refusals fell from 24·4 during 1912-13 to 22·65 in 1913-14.

Road and Public Works Cess.

35. The current cess demand for the year was Rs. 52,04,280 and showed an increase of Rs. 2,15,992 over the demand for the previous financial year. The increase was due mainly to revaluation operations in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Purnea, and Ranchi as well as to the annual revision of assessment on mines and forests, etc., under Chapter V of the Cess Act in the Chota Nagpur Division. The actual collections were also Rs. 3,03,070 in excess of those for the previous financial year. The percentage of total collections on the current demand exceeded the prescribed standard of 100 in eleven districts.

The surrender of the Public Works Cess to District Boards necessitated the amendment of the Bengal Cess Act, 1880 and the Local Self-Government Act, 1885. A draft amending Bill has been submitted to the Government of India for approval with a view to its introduction into the Local Legislative Council.

Certificate Procedure.

36. The total number of certificates filed on account of all demands, including those on account of cesses, fell from 84,602 to 80,451. Including the cases pending from the preceding year, the total number of cases for disposal amounted to 102,186. The number of cases disposed of was 84,364 against 88,081 during the corresponding period of the previous year, while the number of cases pending at the close of the year was reduced to 17,822 from 21,735. The number of cases pending for more than six months also decreased from 2,697 to 1,972.

Land Registration.

37. The number of applications for registration of succession to proprietary interests in land by purchase, inheritance, gift or otherwise pending at the close of the preceding year was 10,029. Those made and granted during the year under review numbered 42,317 and 39,970 respectively. The year opened with 865,820 recorded interests. Deducting 48,694 old interests removed and adding 57,078 new interests registered during the year, the number of recorded interests at the close of the year was 874,204. One hundred and twelve mutations were registered in Sambalpur under section 125 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, XVIII of 1881. Mutations have been systematically reported and registers are reported to be in good order in all the districts, except Shahabad, where the old register "A," which is in Hindi, and a few volumes of register "D" are in bad condition. A Deputy Collector has recently been sent to this district to supervise the rewriting of register "D" after comparison with the Settlement Khewats. The revision of register "D" in Patna is in progress. The expenditure on land registration work amounted to Rs. 9,343 as compared with Rs. 9,079 in the preceding year. The fees realised under section 64 of the Act amounted to Rs. 1,204. A sum of Rs. 67 was realized in Sambalpur also on account of mutation fees. As reported last year, the question of the adequacy or otherwise of the present system of Land Registration in the Province is still under the consideration of Government.

38. The institutions and disposals of partition cases during the year amounted to 374 and 312 against 350 and 303, respectively, during the preceding financial year, while the number pending at the close of the year was 1,105 as compared with 1,043 at the close of 1912-13. The number of cases pending for more than two years increased from 418 to 509. The question of the amendment of the Estates Partition Act, 1897 (Act V of 1897), remains still undecided. **Partition.**

Surveys.

[Report of the Director of Land Records and Surveys, Bihar and Orissa, for the year ending 30th September 1914.]

39. The outturn of the traverse survey during the year was 2,592 square miles, of which 1,394 square miles was in Gaya and 1,198 in Palamau; 269 square miles of the Khas Mahal area in the latter district was also partially retraversed. In addition, the following miscellaneous surveys were undertaken and completed; the traverse survey of the remainder of the Sauria Paharia tract in the district of the Santal Parganas, the traverse of the Ganges *diara* and the erection of reference pillars in the districts of Patna, Bhagalpur, and Monghyr, and eleven isolated petty surveys. **Outturn of the year.**

The working of the Bihar and Orissa Drawing Office continued to be satisfactory on the whole.

Land Records and Settlements.

[Annual Report of the Director of Land Records and Surveys for the year ending the 30th September 1914 and Land Revenue Administration Report for the year 1913-14 for minor settlements under the control of District Officers and Commissioners of Divisions.]

40. Survey and settlement operations were in progress during the year in eleven districts of the Province. The area cadastrally surveyed was 4,946 square miles. Preliminary records were written for the same area. Records were prepared for attestation in 5,828 square miles, attested in 4,052 square miles and finally published in 3,590 square miles. The rents of 29,973 tenants were settled. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 8,83,194. **General.**

The total area for which a record-of-rights has now been completed under the Department is 65,296 square miles.

41. The resettlement of land revenue in the Khurda Government Estate in the district of Puri was completed during the year and the records were deposited in the Subdivisional record-room. The total expenditure on the operations amounts to Rs. 80,228 against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 93,000; the incidence of the cost rate works out at Rs. 91 per square mile. The operations have resulted in a net increase of land revenue amounting to Rs. 36,100. **Land Revenue Settlement.**

42. Some readjustment of the area under operations was necessitated by the exclusion of village Dhonrha from the district. On the other hand, another village (Anjan Pokhur) which had been wrongly included in Gaya and traversed with a village of that district is being surveyed. The lands of the villages belonging to the estates of Babu Sukhan Singh were classified and rent fixed so as to bring the average commuted rent of each village to the standard fixed by the Board of Revenue. **Permanently-settled Estates. Bihar, South Monghyr.**

43. The programme of work in the district of Shahabad comprised the decision of suits and applications under sections 104, 105, 106 and 40 of the Bengal Tenancy Act and the recovery of costs. The programme in the northern thanas of the district was completed and that of the southern thanas commenced. Proposals were submitted for settlement of fair rents under section 104 for all villages of thana Kharghar, the majority of villages of thana Mohania and for all the 59 villages of the southern thanas, embracing 3,352 tenancies. One thousand one hundred and sixty-nine objections under section 104E, were instituted, of which 1,002 were disposed of. In Government and temporarily-settled estates, rents were generally enhanced on the ground **Shahabad.**

of rise in prices in the villages of the southern thanas. The revenue settled for the district has slightly decreased owing to the fact that the bulk of the rent settlement lay in pargana Chausa in Buxar, where in no less than seventy-one of the estates the assets were found to have decreased, while in those estates in which the assets had increased, the percentage assessed as revenue was reduced. The ruling percentage of assets formerly taken as land revenue in Chausa pargana was 70 per cent. This percentage was considered too high, and the consequent reduction of the percentage to a level ranging between 55 and 66 per cent. has necessarily resulted in a slight decrease of revenue.

In the zamindari areas of the district the enhancement permissible under section 30 (*b*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act was found to vary between three pies and one anna in the rupee, an amount too inconsiderable to warrant the expense entailed. Taking the total figures for the districts, the average enhancement allowed was ·86 per cent. or about 1 anna 3 pies in the rupee.

Out of the total demand of Rs. 6,00,014 to be recovered as settlement costs Rs. 5,59,073 were collected.

Gaya.

44. The year's programme of work in Gaya consisting of the cadastral survey and khanapuri of 1,598·31 square miles was completed. In addition, twelve villages appertaining to the Government estates which had been previously surveyed but were excluded from the scope of the operations were topographically surveyed. The area under attestation was 1,404·43 square miles. There were a large number of rent disputes in the Belkhara mahal previously surveyed in 1893-94. In some cases disputes arose out of the difference of the area of plots as recorded at the previous survey from that shown in the landlord's books of account; in others increased rents on the ground of improvements were claimed. Many disputes related to the kind of rent, the landlords claiming a produce rent assessed by appraisement of the standing crop (*danabandi*) and the raiyats a cash rent. The evidence produced by both parties was unsatisfactory and attempts to bring about a compromise were not wholly successful, for though both parties are now agreeable to a cash-rent, they cannot agree as to the rates. In other parts of the districts, the most common form of dispute was over the manner in which produce-rent should be paid; the landlords usually claimed that produce-rent was realised after appraisement (*danabandi*), while the raiyats asserted that rent was paid by dividing the crops on the threshing floor (*batai*). Irrigation plays an important part in the agricultural economy of Gaya and is a fruitful source of disputes leading to fatal affrays. A complete record of irrigation rights has been prepared and it is hoped that it will prove of great value in district administration.

Chota Nagpur, Hazaribagh.

45. In the district of Hazaribagh the programme of work for the year was completed with the exception of a small balance of settlement recess work, which has been completed since the close of the year, and of the suits after final publication. Ninety-nine cases of failure to give proper rent-receipts were reported to the Deputy Commissioner and in 60 cases fines were imposed. The landlords of Hazaribagh appear to be unwilling to grant receipts for produce rent. The idea seems to be that lands held under this system are resumable at will and that the grant of a receipt for rent would be tantamount to giving the tenant a right to hold them in permanency. One thousand one hundred and twenty-three applications for the commutation of produce rent were received, of which 1,053 were disposed of, while of the 1,702 applications for rent settlement 855 were decided. Recovery of survey and settlement costs was made in an area of 3,312 square miles. The raiyats pay their costs with alacrity in order to get their final *parchas* at the recovery camp. This prompt payment is a strong testimony of the value which they attach to the settlement record of their lands.

Palamau.

46. The programme of work in Palamau consisted of the cadastral survey and preliminary record-writing (both field and recess) of 1,172 square miles and the revision of the records of 179 square miles included in the Government estates. The first part of the programme was completed; but the revision of the records and maps of the Government estates could not be carried through, as the original maps were found to be incapable of revision and a *de novo*

cadastral survey was found to be impracticable, until a traverse survey of the area had been made. The villages have been since retraversed, and the cadastral survey programme will be undertaken during the present field season.

47. Revisional operations in the district of Champaran were sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1913 and the revision of the record was, in accordance with the programme, undertaken in respect of all lands for which a record-of-rights had been previously prepared in thanas Bagaha, Shikarpur, and Bettiah. The programme of work consisted of map correction and preliminary record-writing in respect of these three thanas, with the exception of 250 square miles of hill and jungle for which a record had not been previously prepared. **Revision Settlement.**

The relations between landlords and tenants were found to vary greatly in different zamindaris. The relations between the Bettiah Raj Estate and its tenants are satisfactory, but in some of the *thikadari* concerns relations are strained and *abwabs* are freely levied still in the north of the subdivision. Although receipts are granted they are not given punctually and the raiyats do not regard themselves as having occupancy rights in the holdings for which they pay produce rents.

48. The resettlement operations in the Kolhan Government estate of Singhbhum were sanctioned by the Government of India in July 1913, and the programme of work during the year consisted of cadastral survey and preliminary record-writing of 636 square miles. **Singhbhum.**

49. The arrangements made for the maintenance of records under the triennial scheme in Orissa were continued during the year in Balasore and portions of the Sadr and Kendrapara Subdivisions of the district of Cuttack. The extension of the operations to the rest of the districts of Cuttack and Puri was held in abeyance pending the final orders of the Government of India on this matter. **Maintenance of records in Orissa and Sambalpur.**

In Sambalpur, the work of maintenance was on the whole satisfactory. Since the close of the year the Local Government has sanctioned a scheme for the preparation of the new maps by the Patwaris of the district on the basis of the traverse data, to be plotted by the traverse section on new sheets for their use under the supervision, for the first year, of a professional Survey Officer and trained Inspectors.

50. The work of maintenance of boundary marks continued to receive adequate attention. During the financial year of 1913-14, the receipts in the fund for the maintenance of boundary marks brought the total to Rs. 2,51,914 while the total expenditure was Rs. 1,331-1-8. **Maintenance of boundary marks.**

Government Estates.

[Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1913-14.]

51 The total number of estates under direct management, including those of private individuals, increased from 274 in 1912-13 to 281 and the current demand from Rs. 16,84,866 to Rs. 17,07,062. In spite of the increase in the number of the estates the cost of management decreased from Rs. 1,48,942 to Rs. 1,46,288, the percentage on the current demand being 8·5 as against 8·8. The decrease was shared by all the Divisions except Orissa where the cost of management was slightly higher than in the previous year, chiefly owing to a rise in the management charges of the estates in the district of Puri from Rs. 17,526 to Rs. 19,256. **Number and management of Government estates.**

52. The total expenditure on miscellaneous and sanitary improvements was Rs. 1,44,204 or Rs. 5,429 more than in the preceding year. **Improvement.**

53. The total expenditure on education in Government estates rose from Rs. 23,821 to Rs. 33,287, of which Rs. 19,739 was met from a grant from Government and the balance from the grants placed at the disposal of local bodies for primary education and from District and Municipal funds. There was an increase in the number of schools in all the Divisions except Tirhut. **Education.**

Roads and Communications.

54. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 90,693. Of this sum Rs. 38,158 represented the annual grant of 1½ per cent. of the current demand made by Government to District Boards while the balance was met from District and local funds.

Condition of raiyats.

55. The condition of the raiyats in the Government Estates in the Province was on the whole satisfactory. In the Patna Division, the paddy crop in some of the Government estates in the Barh and Bihar Subdivisions of the Patna district suffered considerably from the effects of abnormal floods. Some houses were also damaged and some stores of food grains destroyed. One estate in the Jahanabad Subdivision and another in the sadr Subdivision of the district of Gaya also suffered from the same cause. These losses were, however, somewhat compensated by the good outturn of the *rabi* harvest. The decline in the lac trade told to a certain extent upon the villagers of the Chakarbandha Estate in Gaya and they were found to be heavily in debt to a local mahajan who ultimately agreed to give the tenants full discharge on the receipt of the principal, on the Registrar of Co-operative Societies agreeing to open two societies in this circle. In the Tirhut and the Bhagalpur Divisions crops were very good except in Darbhanga where hailstorms damaged the *rabi* and tobacco crops, and in the Santal Parganas, where the *bhadoi* crops suffered slightly from excessive rainfall. In the Orissa Division there was an unprecedented flood in the Bhadrak Subdivision of Balasore which necessitated the suspension of revenue in twelve villages. In the Chota Nagpur Division the crops were on the whole good; excessive rainfall caused some damage to the *bhadoi* crops in Hazaribagh and Ranchi and in the latter district the lac was not very plentiful. Such partial failure of crops however causes little distress to the raiyats who are always able to obtain employment in the coal, mica and other industries. The agricultural labourers in the Singhbhum district profited greatly by the increasing demand for labour in the local mining and prospecting operations and other works. Some cases of desertion and relinquishment of holdings were reported from Shahabad, Bhagalpur, and Palamau. In Palamau, however, 53 new families were reported to have come from the jagirdari villages and settled in the Government estates.

The year was free from epidemic diseases among men, except that in some of the estates in Patna cholera broke out after the flood had subsided. In Ranchi cattle disease appeared in an epidemic form.

Wards, Attached, Trust and Encumbered Estates.

[Report on the Administration of Wards, Attached, Trust and Encumbered Estates for the year 1913-14.]

Number of estates under management.

56. Six new estates were taken under management and nine were released. The total number of estates at the close of the year was 168 of which 107 were Encumbered Estates under the protection of Act VI of 1876.

Payment of Government Demands.

57. The percentage of the payment of Revenue and cesses due to Government was 98·9 as against 97·7 in the preceding year. The principal defaulters were the Sonepura Estate in Palamau and the Barabhum Estate in Manbhum.

Rent and cesses due to Superior Landlords.

58. The percentage of the total payment under this head increased from 63·4 in the year ending June 1913 to 69·5. The balance still due was about Rs. 77,000 which, with a few exceptions, was more nominal than real.

Collection of rent and cesses due to estates.

59. The percentage of collections on the current demand fell from 102·6 in the previous year to 98·6. The decrease was due mainly to the fact that the year for purposes of this report has now been fixed as ending on March 31st not June 30th, and that the managers only came to know of this change when the year now reintroduced was virtually at an end. The standard of 100 per cent. was exceeded in the Patna, Tirhut, and Orissa Divisions only. The Bhagalpur Division returned a percentage of 98·2 and Chota Nagpur showed much the poorest results with a figure of 85·6.

Balances of rent and cesses due to estates.

60. The outstanding balances of rent and cesses due to all estates aggregated to Rs. 43,41,075 representing a general average of 70·6 per cent. on the current demand and 40·9 per cent. on the total demand. The figures in the

last year's report were 62·1 on current and 36·7 on the total demand, while the figures for the financial year 1911-12 were no less than 116·8 per cent. and 49·5 per cent. respectively. The balance exceeded the current demand only in the Chota Nagpur Division (114·5 per cent.): the ratios being 92·0 in Patna, 79·9 in Bhagalpur, 41·8 in Tirhut and 27·0 in Orissa. The percentage of certificates disposed of was 75·6 of the total number for disposal as against 77·8 in the year ending 30th June 1913. The amount realised was 56·4 per cent. of the demand covered by certificates against 53·9 in the preceding year. The number of civil suits for hearing during the year was 1,800 of which 993 were disposed of, leaving 807 cases pending at the close of the year of which 387 were filed by the Ramgarh Estate in Hazaribagh which has only recently been taken under management. Recoveries amounted to Rs. 74,046 out of Rs. 1,50,673 decreed or only 49·1 per cent., while the percentage sank as low as 13·2 in the Bhagalpur Division.

61. The percentage of the cost of management for the whole province was 11·9 against 10·8 in 1912-13. The standard percentage of 10 was exceeded in all the Divisions except Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur. The rise in the percentage in several estates in Patna and Tirhut Divisions is ascribed to the payment of arrear salaries, travelling and grain compensation allowances. Management charges.

62. The total expenditure on works of improvement, schools, and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,33,572 as against Rs. 3,12,407 in 1912-13. The Bettiah Estate High English School maintained its excellent standard. The experimental agricultural farm at Barwat in the Bettiah Estate was placed under the management of the provincial Agricultural Department The administration of the Veterinary Hospital of that estate was also satisfactory and much appreciated by the public. Improvements.

63. The education of wards continued to receive attention and satisfactory results were reported. Education of Wards.

Revenue and Rent-paying classes.

[Land Revenue Administration Report, 1913-14..]

64. The introduction of the Orissa Tenancy Act with effect from the 12th September 1913 gave each of the three major divisions of the province its own tenancy law. The Bengal and the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Acts continued to give good results, especially in those districts in which Survey and Settlement operations have made the tenants well acquainted with their provisions. Abwabs and other illegal cesses continue to be levied in all divisions of the Province, but they are regarded as customary by the tenants and are paid usually without protest, probably out of desire to live in amity with their landlords or in consideration of some return such as the postponement of collections or the grant of privileges in waste lands. The increased knowledge of the provisions of the law is exemplified in the Patna Division by the increase in the number of applications, under section 69 of the Act, for an officer to appraise and divide crops and in the Orissa Division by the decrease in the number of applications for commutation. Tenancy Acts.

65. There was an increase both in the number and amount of money orders for the payment of rent, and the percentage of money orders refused acceptance to money orders issued showed a slight decline. Receipts for rent were more generally given, and the Board of Revenue who went into the question did not advocate any special measure for the enforcement of this provision of the law. Receipts in the prescribed form printed at private presses and sold at cheap rates generally superseded those issued from Government presses. In Orissa palm leaf receipts have not yet finally disappeared. Payment of rent.

An important change was made in the local jurisdiction of the rent laws administered by Revenue Courts during the year by the repeal in September 1913 of Bengal Act X of 1859 in Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore on the introduction of the Orissa Tenancy Act. The total number of suits of all kinds instituted in the Orissa Division rose to 46,663 from 43,965 in the previous year. The increase is shared more or less by all the districts, and is attributed

to the curtailment under the Orissa Tenancy Act of the time for instituting suits for recovery of produce-rent, to the strained relations between landlords and tenants due to commutation cases under section 47 of the Orissa Tenancy Act, and also to the provision for the institution of appeals in execution cases under the same section. In the Chota Nagpur Division 9,607 suits for arrears of rent were instituted during the year against 8,636 in the preceding year, and the increase is attributed partly to the filing of a large number of suits towards the end of March 1914 in order to avoid their being barred by limitation as the *Sambat* year closed on the 30th of the month.

The instructions of the Board of Revenue regarding the use to be made of the record-of-rights in the trial of rent-suits were as usual duly observed and there has been a considerable improvement in the disposal of such suits in the Chota Nagpur Division.

Relations between landlords and tenants.

66. The relations between landlords and tenants are naturally strained in areas where the preparation of a record-of-rights is either imminent or in progress or newly completed and in certain districts the friction is primarily due to the realisation by the raiyats of their rights to commutation of produce-rents. The tendency on the part of a certain inferior class of landlords to harass their tenants by false civil suits is still in evidence; and in one particularly heinous case in which a zamindar in the Patna Division instituted 31 false civil suits in the Small Cause Court in Calcutta, the defence was by the order of Government successfully undertaken by the Criminal Investigation Department of the Bengal Police. In the Jamui Subdivision of Monghyr, a dispute between Babu Sukhan Singh and his tenants led to the only instance hitherto of the application of the provisions of section 112 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Relations were, on the whole, good in the other divisions of the Province, and in the Shahabad district in particular it is satisfactory to note that the general upheaval of relations between landlords and tenants practically subsided and that there was a drop in the number of criminal cases.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislative Authority.

[Also refer for this to Bihar and Orissa Administration Report, 1911-12, Chapter III, pages 144 to 148.]

Legislative Council.

67. There were only two changes during the year under report in the body of the non-official Members of the Legislative Council; the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Nishi Kanta Sen of Purnea was nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Maharaja Baikuntha Nath De of Balasore, and Mr. A. S. Thomson was nominated for a period of three months as an expert member in connection with the legislation which resulted in the passing of the Jharia Water-Supply Act, 1914.

Course of Legislation.

Bills passed. The Bihar and Orissa Board of Revenue Act. The Orissa Tenancy Act.

68. Five meetings of the Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa were held during the year. Two of the three Bills introduced during the preceding year, namely, the Bihar and Orissa Board of Revenue Bill and the Orissa Tenancy Bill, were passed at meetings held on the 5th and 7th April 1913, respectively, and received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor and Governor General. The consideration of the third Bill, the Bihar and Orissa Thanas Bill, has been indefinitely postponed. It was designed to remove a possible legal difficulty that might arise out of the notification of police outposts as police-stations under section 4 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, inasmuch as the notification of outposts in this way for police purposes might affect the Thana jurisdiction for purposes of revenue work and it was originally proposed to avoid this possible difficulty by a simple amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Since the introduction of the Bill, the general amendment of that Code has come under consideration, and it has been decided to revert to the original proposal and to stay further proceedings in connection with the Bill.

Bills introduced and passed.

69. Four other Bills were also introduced and passed during the year under report, namely :—

(1) The Chota Nagpur Rural Police Bill;
(2) The Bihar and Orissa Ferries (Amendment) Bill;
(3) The Jharia Water-Supply Bill; and
(4) The Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Bill.

The Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act.

70. By the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, 1914, the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act of 1887 was re-enacted with amendments designed to improve the method of grouping villages for the purposes of assessment and the distribution of village policemen, to render the assessment more equitable, and to give legal sanction to certain rules and matters of procedure which in practice had been found necessary for the proper working of the Act.

The Bihar and Orissa Ferries (Amendment) Act.

71. The Bihar and Orissa Ferries (Amendment) Act, 1914, enables a District Magistrate to cancel a ferry lease in case of default in the payment of rent without previous reference to the Commissioner of the Division. It has been found that such reference was in practice a mere formality which gave rise to delay and hampered prompt resale, thus causing an accumulation of arrears.

The Jharia Water-Supply Act.

72. The object of the Jharia Water-Supply Act, 1914, is to provide a supply of good water for the area of the Jharia coal-fields and thus to safeguard the large labour population employed there against outbreaks of cholera and other diseases. A Water Board is to be constituted whose duty it will be to draw up a scheme for, and to construct and maintain, waterworks which will enable a good supply to be brought to all mines. This Board, composed of four members elected by mine-owners, one member elected by royalty-receivers and not more than four members appointed by the Local Government, is given powers to carry mains and pipes over, under, along or across any immovable property without acquiring more than a right of user. To meet the cost of construction

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and maintenance the Board is empowered to levy a tonnage cess on the annual despatches of coal and coke from each mine in the area, and a cess on royalties from such mines, as well as to charge a rate not exceeding four annas for every thousand gallons supplied.

The Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Act.

73. The Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Act, 1914, while consolidating the law regarding public demands removes doubts as to the interpretation of certain provisions of the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895 (Bengal Act I of 1895) and remedies certain anomalies which have come to notice in the administration of that Act. The Act is self-contained and, as far as possible, independent of the Code of Civil Procedure, making it clearly intelligible what a Certificate Officer can or cannot do by way of execution, on what ground he may set aside sales and to what extent his orders are protected from collateral attack by suit. The Act applies the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1855, to sales in execution of certificates for rent.

Police.

[Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1913. Statistics of British India, Part VI.—Administrative and Judicial.]

Staff.

74. The sanctioned strength of the subordinate staff on the 3rd December 1913, was 13,522 against 12,899 in 1912. By this increase of 623 which consisted of one Inspector, 19 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Sergeants, 102 Head-Constables and 495 Constables, the full cadre recommended by the Police Commission was reached.

Professional Crime.

75. The Criminal Investigation Department continued to afford valuable assistance to the district police in the investigation of professional crime. The most important cases in which they were employed were *dakaitis* on the border of Purnea and in the Manbhum Mining Tract and in the Jamtara Subdivision of the Santal Parganas. Enquiries were also made into eighteen cases of fraudulent civil suits. The work of the Finger Print Bureau largely increased during the year; the number of searches made rose from 2,577 to 4,528, while the total number of slips accepted for record was more than double that of the previous year. The Photographic Bureau continued to do useful work and its efficiency was enhanced by the purchase of Half-Tone machinery and other apparatus.

Ordinary Crime.

76. Cases of rioting and unlawful assembly decreased from 436 to 409, the decrease being noticeable in the Patna Division (23) and the increase in Tirhut (18). The decrease of 16 cases in Shahabad was satisfactory and was attributed to the completion of settlement operations and the final publication of the record-of-rights. Preventive measures taken under the various sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were also less numerous than in the preceding year, especially in Saran, Shahabad and Monghyr. The decrease in the number of true cases of *dakaiti* from 136 in 1912 to 113 in 1913 was contributed chiefly by the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions in which the number fell from 62 and 21 to 39 and 13, respectively. The decrease in both these divisions was largely due to the arrest and conviction of the gang of Eranga Kols who had committed a large number of *dakaitis* in Ranchi, Sambalpur and the Feudatory States. *Dakaitis* were more common in Purnea than in any other district and were chiefly the work of the Morang gang, many members of which have now been arrested in Nepal. There were also 23 cases in Manbhum all of which occurred in the Collieries and in none of which was a conviction obtained. The strength of the police in this area has been largely increased and attempts are being made to secure effective co-operation between the Burdwan and Manbhum police.

There was a slight increase in the number of burglaries from 17,197 to 17,745, but the incidence of burglary per 10,000 of the population has fallen from 6 in 1909 to 4·7 in 1913. The number of cases of ordinary theft rose from 14,699 to 15,464, while true cases of cattle theft rose from 1,030 to 1,220; the increase was most noticeable in the Santal Parganas (from 157 to 326) and is attributed to the high prices of food-grains.

The total number of cognizable cases reported was 62,794 or 3,222 more than in the previous year. Two thousand and forty cases were declared to be maliciously false, in 244 cases prosecution was ordered and in 108 cases a conviction was obtained. In 6·8 per cent. of the cases action was taken under section 250 of the Indian Penal Code.

77. The number of cases in which charge sheets were submitted (11,551) shows a considerable increase over the figure for 1912 (10,281), while there was a satisfactory improvement in the percentage of cases decided at the first three hearings (65 against 61 of 1912) and of cases remanded more than six times (4·6 against 6·1). **Remands.**

78. Of the ten charges of ill-treatment made against the police during the year eight were found to be false or dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Prosecutions for bringing false charges were sanctioned in three cases but only one case ended in conviction. Twenty-five charges of extortion were made against the Police as compared with ten in 1912, fifteen were declared false and six were dismissed. In two cases prosecutions were instituted but the accused were acquitted. In three cases officers or men were punished departmentally. **Charges against the Police.**

79. The reports on the President system were again discouraging, the concensus of opinion being that suitable candidates for the office are not forthcoming. **Village Police.**

The improvement in the pay of chaukidars in Darbhanga is said to have had a good effect. No men of criminal castes are now employed in the village police of this district.

The percentages of chaukidars punished and rewarded were 33 and 10 against 32 and 9 in 1912.

80. The only additional police force appointed during the year was employed in Saran for six months, with the usual salutary effect, to prevent further violence against the person and property of a Factory Manager. **Additional Police.**

Mortality caused by wild animals and snakes.

[Reports on above and measures taken during 1913 for their destruction.—Statistics of British India, Part V.—Area, Population and Public Health.]

81. There was a decrease in the total number of persons killed by wild animals, the figures for the year being 546 as compared with 807 in 1912. The decrease was most marked in the Chota Nagpur Division, where the number fell from 415 to 206. The total number of deaths caused by tigers fell from 396 to 251, the most noticeable decrease being in the same division. The number of deaths increased in Sambalpur where the depredations of two man-eaters caused considerable havoc. **Wild Animals.**

82. The total mortality due to snake-bite fell from 5,816 to 5,640. The figure for the Tirhut Division remained high, as in the previous year, though it fell slightly from 2,589 to 2,534. **Snakes.**

83. In spite of an increase in the number of cattle killed by tigers in the Ranchi district and by wolves and hyenas in the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts, respectively, there was a decrease in the aggregate for the year, the figures being 16,942 against 18,208 in the previous year. **Cattle killed by wild animals.**

84. The total number of animals destroyed decreased from 1,604 in 1912 to 1,550 in 1913. The number of tigers and wolves killed fell from 106 to 96 and 243 to 206, respectively. The total amount of rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals and snakes was Rs. 11,892-7-0 against Rs. 11,718-5-0 in 1912. **Destruction of wild animals.**

Criminal Justice.

[Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Province of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1913. —Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial.]

85. Eleven Sessions Judges were employed throughout the year. In addition to the permanent staff, Additional Sessions Judges were employed temporarily for short periods in Patna, Purnea and Shahabad. The **Judicial Staff.**

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appointment of the Additional Judge of Bhagalpur at Monghyr was continued. Four Subordinate Judges vested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge were employed for varying periods at Muzaffarpur, Patna, Sambalpur, Manbhum, Singhbhum, Shahabad and Darbhanga.

The magisterial staff of the province at the close of the year consisted of 264 stipendiary and 343 honorary magistrates. These figures represent an increase of 7 and a decrease of 4 respectively, as compared with the previous year. Among the latter were two special magistrates in Shahabad. Of the 264 stipendiary magistrates, 159 exercised first, 77 second and 28 third class powers.

Sixty-four benches of magistrates were constituted from among the 343 honorary magistrates employed during the year. Of these, 60 were independent and 4 were restricted to the trial of cases under the Municipal Act.

Offences reported.

86. There were 100,639 criminal offences reported during the year, a decrease of 462 on the figures of 1912, of which 66,741 were under the Penal Code, and 33,898 were under special and local laws. These figures are less by 113, and 349, respectively, than those of 1912. There was a decrease in the number of offences in 7 districts and an increase in 13. The decrease was most marked in Saran, Hazaribagh, Balasore and Shahabad; the increase was not noticeable except in Purnea.

False cases.

87. The number of cases which were found to be false, or in which complaints were dismissed during the year, was 22,818, or 22·6 per cent. of the number reported. This number includes cases pending enquiry at the close of 1912. The percentage for 1912 was 23·5. Complaints were dismissed in 20,467 cases, or 416 less than in 1912. The number of cases declared to be false after trial or inquiry, was 589 less than in 1912.

True cases.

88. Of the total number of cases under enquiry during the year, 77,961 were found to be true, and of these 61,064 were brought to trial. Enquiries were pending at the close of the year in 5,064 cases. The number of cases found to be true and the number brought to trial show increases of 571 and 1,482, respectively, on the figures of 1912.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

I.—*Magistrates' Courts.*

Total cases for trial.

89. At the opening of the year, 1,814 cases, excluding cases of lunatics, were pending before magistrates. During the year, 61,069 cases were trial including references under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure brought to Code; 61,080 cases were disposed of, and 1,782 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of cases brought to trial was 1,463 more than in 1912. The increase was mainly in offences against property (1,022), in offences against the human body (231) and in offences under special and local laws (213).

The increase was spread over 10 districts and was most marked in Purnea (1,206), Bhagalpur (913), and Ranchi (640). A decrease was reported from nine districts and was most marked in Saran (938), Shahabad (479) and Manbhum (475).

The disposals were distributed as follows:—

	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.
District magistrates	111	5
Subordinate stipendiary magistrates	41,923	6,861
Honorary magistrates	6,249	311
Benches of magistrates	3,938	1,581
Special magistrates	39	...

Of the 111 cases tried regularly by District Magistrates, 15 cases were decided by the Deputy Commissioners of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau and Singhbhum in the exercise of their special powers under section 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

In addition to the cases shown above, District and Subdivisional Magistrates decided 62 cases referred to them under sections 347 and 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The number of cases decided during the year was more than in 1912 by 1,410. This increase is accounted for by the disposals of subordinate stipendiary magistrates and special magistrates who decided, respectively, 1,427 and 32 cases more than in 1912. There was, on the other hand, a decrease of 24, 14 and 2 in the number of cases decided by District Magistrates, benches of magistrates and honorary magistrates sitting singly, respectively.

90. Of the total number of cases shown in the preceding paragraph, 596 were committed or referred to the sessions, and 60,484 were finally disposed of by magistrates. In these latter, 91,866 persons were accused, as against 90,933 in the previous year, and of these 44,926, or 48·9 per cent., were convicted, and 46,940, or 51·1 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. In 1912, 49·4 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted. The percentage of convictions was highest in Muzaffarpur (66·2), and lowest in Hazaribagh (29·6). **Results of trials.**

Of persons acquitted or discharged, the cases of 23,417 were compounded, withdrawn or dismissed for default: the percentage of convictions of persons actually tried was, 65·6, against 65·1 in 1912.

Of the persons tried for offences under the Indian Penal Code 18,046, or 33·4 per cent., were convicted and 35,862, or 66·6 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. Excluding the cases of 18,410 persons compounded, withdrawn or dismissed for default, the percentage of convictions was 50·8, against 49·9 in the previous year.

The total number of persons awaiting trial before magistrates at the close of 1913 was 3,800, as compared with 3,892 in 1912. The number of persons in custody at the close of the year was 288, as against 324 at the end of 1912.

The general result of trials before magistrates of each class was as follows:—

—	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
Benches of magistrates	2,524	4,658	64·8
Subordinate stipendiary magistrates ...	39,779	35,021	46·8
Honorary magistrates	4,538	5,015	52·4
Special magistrates	9	78	89·6
District magistrates	90	154	63·1

Of the persons shown above as convicted, the numbers tried summarily were, by benches of magistrates, 1,719; by subordinate stipendiary magistrates, 7,296; by honorary magistrates, 257; and by District Magistrates, 5.

The mode of trial of the total number of persons convicted and the nature of the sentences passed were as follows:—

—	Appealable sentence.	Non-appealable sentence.
On regular trial	25,911	9,738
On summary trial	1,992	7,285

Punishments.

91. The sentences passed on the persons convicted were as follows :—

Imprisonment	rigorous	9,035
	simple	476
Fine	with imprisonment	1,462
	without imprisonment	33,158
Whipping	sole punishment	364
	additional punishment	5

A term of solitary confinement was included in 84 of the sentences of rigorous imprisonment; and in the cases of 30 youthful offenders a sentence of imprisonment was commuted to detention in a reformatory school. Three of the sentences of whipping were not in accordance with the Whipping Act of 1909; and all of them were executed. One thousand one hundred and forty-seven persons were called upon to give security for good behaviour, and 1,118 of these were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one year on failing to comply with the orders. One hundred and sixty-five persons were released on probation under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Against persons who had previously been so released, proceedings were subsequently taken against 29, all of whom were convicted and punished. Eight hundred and sixty-eight persons were required to execute bonds to keep the peace, of whom 367 had been convicted of offences involving a breach of the peace. These numbers show a decrease of 461 and 152, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1912. Of the sentences of imprisonment imposed, 1,781 were for terms not exceeding 15 days; 6,333 for terms not exceeding six months; 2,461 for terms not exceeding two years; and 24 for terms exceeding two years.

The fines imposed aggregated Rs. 2,91,512. During the year Rs. 2,38,944 were realised and Rs. 38,236 were paid as compensation to complainants out of fines.

In addition to criminal trials, the following were the more important classes of work dealt with by magistrates during the year:—

Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

92. There were 623 proceedings under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, to prevent a breach of the peace, in which 2,940 persons were involved. The number of cases and of persons involved therein was less by 239 and 990, respectively, than in 1912. Of the persons concerned, 501 were required to execute bonds to keep the peace, in addition to the persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph as having been similarly bound down on conviction. The number of persons dealt with under this chapter was largest in Saran (515), Cuttack (410), and Gaya (239). The increase in the number of proceedings of this class was marked in Puri (96), Champaran (60) and Cuttack (46), while there was a noticeable decrease in Shahabad (488) and Bhagalpur (245).

In 904 cases, 1,560 persons were called upon to show cause why they should not give security to be of good behaviour, and the orders were made absolute against 1,313. Of these 1,284 failed to give the required security and were imprisoned in default, 166 after reference to the court of session under section 123 of the Code, and 1,118 under orders of magistrates for terms not exceeding one year.

Proceedings for the abatement of nuisance under Chapter X of the Code were taken in 873 cases, and in the cases of 28 persons a reference was made to a jury under section 138 of the Code. The number of cases under Chapter XII of the Code involving questions of the possession of land decided by magistrates during the year was 826, a decrease of 226 on the figures for 1912.

Under section 250 of the Code, 412 complainants were ordered to pay compensation to accused persons, the accusations brought by them having been found to be frivolous or vexatious.

Proceedings for maintenance under Chapter XXXVI of the Code were taken against 392 persons, and orders were made absolute against 139.

Witnesses.

93. The number of witnesses examined in the courts of magistrates was 161,872, as compared with 160,731 in 1912. The number who attended and were discharged without examination was 54,512, or 25·1 per cent. of the whole number in attendance. In the preceding year the percentage was 26·1. The amount paid to witnesses on account of the expenses of their attendance rose from Rs. 38,092 in 1912 to Rs. 39,709 in 1913.

Of the total number in attendance 170,647 (78·9 per cent.) were discharged on the first day; 35,485 (16·3 per cent.) on the second; 8,342 (3·9 per cent.) on the third; and 1,910 (·9 per cent.) after the third day. The number of witnesses detained for more than three days was 736 less than the number so detained in 1912.

The districts in which the largest proportion of witnesses was detained for more than three days were Patna and Hazaribagh (1·8 per cent. each). Explanations of these detentions have, as usual, been dealt with by the High Court.

II—Courts of Session.

Commitments, etc.

94. The number of cases committed for trial or referred during the year was 596, and the number disposed of, including pending cases of the previous year, was 585. These figures show a decrease of 52 and 45, respectively, on the figures for the preceding year. There were 88 cases pending at the close of the year.

Commitments fell in Gaya from 51 to 36, in Muzaffarpur from 65 to 50, in Manbhum from 48 to 34, and in Darbhanga from 31 to 17. On the other hand, the numbers increased in Purnea from 34 to 50, in the Santal Parganas from 35 to 46, in Guttack from 14 to 24, and in Saran from 28 to 33. The number of commitments in Purnea and Muzaffarpur (50 each) was the largest in the province.

Results of trials.

95. The number of persons under trial before courts of session during the year was 1,540, or 181 less than in 1912. The cases of 1,319 persons were decided and 213 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the 1,319 persons tried, 785, or 59·5 per cent., as against 61·6 per cent., in 1912, were convicted, and 511 were acquitted or discharged, and the cases of 23 persons were referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Punishments.

96. The following sentences were passed by the courts of session during the year :—

Death		19
Transportation	for life	64
	for a term of years	7
Imprisonment	rigorous	531
	simple	10
Fine		56
Whipping		10

In the cases of 14 out of 531 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, the sentences included terms of solitary confinement. Fifty-five of the sentences of fine and three of whipping were additional punishments. Besides the above, 166 persons were sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment (20 for a term not exceeding one year and 146 for terms between one year and three years) on failure to furnish security for good behaviour; and twenty-six persons who had been convicted of an offence involving a breach of the peace, were required to execute a bond with sureties to keep the peace in addition to their substantive punishment.

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Sentences of imprisonment were passed for the following terms :—

Not exceeding...	15 days	10
	6 months	76
	2 years	229
	7 years	370
Exceeding ...	7 years	22

Fines to the amount of Rs. 6,162 were imposed by courts of session, as compared with Rs. 8,917 imposed in the preceding year. The total realisations of the year aggregated Rs. 3,496 as compared with Rs. 1,797 in 1912. The compensation awarded to complainants during the year, out of fines realised, was Rs. 52.

Jury trials.

97. The number of persons tried by jury during 1913 was 68. The Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in respect of 59 persons and disapproved of it in respect of 9. In the case of 4 persons the Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict so completely as to consider it necesary for the ends of justice to make a reference to the High Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The results of these references are given below under the head " Superintendence, Reference and Revision ".

Trials by assessors.

98. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors during the year under review was 1,031, with the result that in the case of 678 persons the Sessions Judge concurred with the opinion of both the assessors ; in the case of 171 he differed from the opinion of one ; and in the case of 182 he differed from the opinion of both. The corresponding figures for 1912 were 1,153, 788,174 and 191 respectively.

Duration of cases.

99. The average duration of sessions trials, from the date of commitment to the date of decision, was 43·4 days, as compared with 40·7 days in 1912. Notice was, as usual, taken by the High Court of all cases of unusual duration. The duration of cases was notably high in the district of Sambalpur (66 days), Puri (65·4 days), Manbhum (60 days) and Shahabad (56·4 days). The increase in the duration of cases from 28·6 days to 65·4 days in Puri, from 40·8 days to 66 days in Sambalpur and from 35·6 days to 60 days in Manbhum, is noticeable. This appears to be due, partly, to temporary dislocation of work in these judgeships owing to changes of officers. On the other hand, there was an appreciable improvement in Palamau, from 86 days to 25 days ; in Monghyr from 55·5 days to 39·3 days ; and in Muzaffarpur from 51 days to 38·5 days.

Witnesses.

100. The number of witnesses in attendance before the courts of session was 8,178. Of these 5,763 were examined and 2,415 discharged without examination. In 1912, the corresponding figures were 8,579, 6,084 and 2,495, respectively.

Of the total number in attendance, 4,395 (53·7 per cent.) were discharged on the first day ; 1,848 (22·5 per cent.) on the second day ; 1,074 (13·2 per cent.) on the third day ; and 861 (10·6 per cent.) after the third day. The results are on the whole less satisfactory than in the preceding year. Due notice of the long detention of witnesses has been taken by the High Court in reviewing the district reports.

The amount paid to witnesses on account of the expenses incurred by them in attending sessions trials was Rs. 15,552, as compared with Rs. 14,097 in 1912.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

I.—High Court.

Appeals.

101. At the beginning of 1912, there were 32 appeals pending before the High Court from sentences or orders of criminal courts. During the year under review, 299 appeals were preferred and 306 were decided. The numbers preferred and decided were 3 and 2 more, respectively, than in the preceding year. The pending file of 25 cases shows a decrease of 7.

Two hundred and ninety-four appeals were preferred against sentences passed by courts of session. Five appeals were preferred by the local Government against orders of acquittal.

Results of Appeals.

102. Three hundred and one appeals against sentences of courts of session were decided during the year. The orders of the lower courts were upheld in 236 instances, reversed in 26, and modified in 33. Six cases were remanded for retrial.

The results of the appeals decided during the year, as regards individuals, were that the appeals of 269 persons were summarily dismissed under section 421 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and that, in admitted appeals, the sentences on 136 appellants were confirmed, on 77 reduced or altered, on 2 enhanced, and on 67 annulled. In the cases of 19 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The percentage of appellants who were entirely unsuccessful was 71, as against 75·2 in 1912.

Appeals against acquittals.

103. Four out of five appeals by the local Government against orders of acquittal were dismissed. In the remaining case, the High Court set aside the order of acquittal passed by the Session Judge and directed a retrial. In this case the accused was charged with murder or in the alternative with robbery.

II.—Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court.

Sessions Courts.

104. There were 74 appeals pending before the courts of session at the beginning of the year. During the year 1,965 appeals were preferred. Of these, 1,962 were decided, and 75 were pending at the close of the year. Of the remaining two appeals, one was transferred to another district for hearing and the other abated on the death of the appellant. The number of appeals preferred to Sessions Judges was 81 more than in 1912.

In the appeals decided by Sessions Judges during 1913, 3,254 persons were concerned. The appeals of 1,239 of these, or 38 per cent., were summarily dismissed ; 1,027 appellants, whose appeals were admitted, were altogether unsuccessful; 412 obtained a reduction or alteration of sentence ; 546 were acquitted ; and in the case of 20 appellants a new trial or further enquiry was ordered.

The proportion of persons whose appeals were wholly unsuccessful, successful in obtaining a modification of the original orders, and successful in obtaining their reversal, was 69·9, 12·6 and 16·7, respectively. Of those concerned in admitted appeals only the proportions were 51·4, 20·4 and 27 per cent. If admitted appeals only are taken into account, the results were less favourable to appellants than those of the previous year.

Magistrates' Courts.

105. In the courts of magistrates there were 82 appeals pending at the beginning of the year. During the year, 2,000 appeals were preferred ; of these 1,986 were decided, and 94 were pending at the close of the year. Of the remaining two appeals, one was transferred to another district for hearing and the other abated on the death of the appellant. The number preferred was 157 less than in 1912.

The number of persons whose appeals were decided by courts of magistrates was 3,571. The appeals of 884 were summarily dismissed, and the sentences on 1,465 whose appeals were admitted, were confirmed. Two thousand three hundred and forty-nine appellants, or 65·7 per cent., were, therefore, wholly unsuccessful. Of the remainder, 414 appellants, or 11·5 per cent., obtained a modification of the sentences passed on them, and 770, or 21·5 per cent., were acquitted. In the case of 37 appellants a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The case of one person was referred to the High Court. These results are more favourable to appellants than in the previous year.

Superintendence, Reference and Revision.

I.—High Court.

References under section 307, Code of Criminal Procedure.

106. One reference under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from the verdict of a jury was pending in the High Court at the opening of the year, and four were made during the year. Four of these references were decided during the year and one remained undecided at its close. The result of the

four cases decided was, that the verdict of the jury was set aside in three cases and modified in one.

References under section 374, Code of Criminal Procedure.

107. Fifteen references under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for confirmation of the sentence of death were made to the High Court during 1913, and four were pending at the opening of the year. Eighteen were decided during the year, and one was pending at its close. In the references decided 26 persons were concerned. The death sentence on nine persons was confirmed, and in the cases of 11 the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. In the cases of four persons a retrial was ordered. The remaining two persons were acquitted.

Reference under section 341, Code of Criminal Procedure, Revision.

108. A case of one person, who though not insane, could not be made to understand the proceedings, was referred for the orders of the High Court. The case was disposed of during the year. The conviction was approved and sentence was passed upon the accused person.

109. During the year, 65 cases were reported for the orders of the High Court by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates under section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and three were pending at the opening of the year. Of these 64 were decided and three remained pending. One case was transferred to another district for hearing. The number reported was three less than in 1912. In 37 cases the orders sent up for revision were set aside or the proceedings quashed, and in three a new trial was ordered. Sentences were reduced or altered in three cases. In the remaining 21 cases the High Court declined to interfere.

Orders were passed under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 547 cases, an increase of 58 on the figures of the previous year. Of these, 537 came before the High Court on applications made to it, and ten were taken up on review of sessions statements, or otherwise on its own motion.

Three hundred and one applications for the issue of rules were rejected. Of the 236 rules issued, 71 were finally discharged ; 94 were made absolute in their entirety; the orders complained of were modified in 53 cases and quashed in 4 ; and in 14 cases a new trial was ordered. The principal figures for the preceding year were 278 applications rejected, 211 rules issued, 63 discharged and 64 made absolute.

In seven out of the ten cases taken up by the High Court on review of sessions statements or otherwise of its own motion, the order passed by the lower court was not disturbed ; in three cases the sentence was enhanced.

Applications for transfer.

110. Thirty-seven applications under section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for transfer of cases from one court or district to another, were made in 1913. Thirty-six were dealt with, of which 18 were summarily rejected. In 18 cases rules were issued with the result that transfers were granted in 15 and refused in 3 cases. The principal figures for the preceding year were 39 applications, 16 rules issued, 8 granted and 8 refused.

II.—Courts Subordinate to the High Court.

Sessions Courts.

111. The cases of 2,263 persons were decided on revision by courts of sessions during the year. These include the cases both of accused persons who themselves applied for revision of the orders passed on them in the courts of magistrates, and of accused persons against whom such applications were made by complainants. The number was less than in 1912 by 22. The applications of 1,140 persons were rejected, and as regards 493 the orders of the lower court were confirmed. Orders passed in the cases of 7 persons were reversed ; in 10 instances proceedings were quashed ; and the order of the lower court was modified in the cases of 4 persons. In the cases of 498 persons new trials or further enquiries were directed, and the cases of 111 persons were referred to the High Court.

Magistrates' Courts.

112. The cases of 2,209 accused persons who applied for revision, or against whom applications were made by complainants, came before District Magistrates. The number was more by 292 than in 1912. The applications of 1,042 persons were rejected, and in the cases of 480 the original sentence or order

was upheld. Sentences or orders affecting 19 persons were modified, and those affecting 224 were reversed. In the cases of 7 persons proceedings were quashed, and in those of 426 persons new trials or further enquiries were directed. The cases of 11 persons were referred to the High Court.

III.—General.

113. The cases of nine European British subjects were decided during the year, against 20 in the preceding year. All of these were dealt with by magistrates. Of the accused persons, none of whom claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, six were convicted and three acquitted. The convictions were in one case for an offence against public justice, and in the remaining cases under special and local laws. The largest number of European British subjects was tried in Manbhum (7). **Trials of European British subjects.**

114. There was an increase during 1913, as compared with the previous year, in the amount of original and revisional work disposed of by magistrates. In the courts of sessions, there was an increase of appellate and revisional work. In the High Court there was an increase in all classes of work. **Result of criminal work.**

115. Debiting, as usual, to the administration of criminal justice a portion of the salaries of judicial officers proportionate to the time which their returns show them to have devoted to criminal work, the total charges for the year amounted to Rs. 14,06,028 ; of this amount Rs. 8,54,897 were for the salaries of the judicial officers ; Rs. 79,966 for fixed and temporary copying establishments ; Rs. 42,003 for process-servers ; Rs. 1,96,970 for other establishments ; and Rs. 2,32,192 for contingencies and refunds. **Receipts and charges.**

The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,34,866. Of this amount Rs. 2,32,781 were under fines ; Rs. 72,067 under process fees ; Rs. 91,709 under copying and comparing fees ; Rs. 1,73,433 under court-fee stamp receipts other than the above ; and Rs. 64,876 were miscellaneous receipts. The receipts and the charges exceeded those of 1912 by over Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 71,000, respectively.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN SCHEDULED DISTRICTS.

116. The number of cases brought to trial during 1913 in the scheduled districts of the Santal Parganas and Angul (including the Khondmals) was 6,516 against 6,096 in the previous year, and the number of cases disposed of amounted to 6,424 as against 6,015 in 1912. Of the 9,662 persons under trial, including those awaiting trial from the previous year 4,581 were acquitted or discharged and 4,762 convicted. Of the cases brought to trial 898 were for criminal force and assault, 934 for theft, 754 for criminal trespass, and 2,046 for offences under special and local laws. The punishment of whipping was inflicted in 47 cases against 79 in the previous year. Appellants and applicants for revision numbered 710, of whom 166 were wholly or partially successful. **Santal Parganas and Angul.**

Jails.

[Administration Report on the Jails of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1913. Statistics of British India. Part VI.—Judicial.]

117. Though there was an increase in the daily average number of prisoners of all classes from 6,841 in 1912 to 7,192 in 1913 and of convicts from 5,926 to 6,332, the figures were considerably lower than those of 1911. There was no overcrowding in the jails as the available accommodation was far in excess of the above figures. The health of the prisoners was good, the total number of admissions to hospitals being less than in the preceding year. Three cases of plague occurred at the Bhagalpur Central Jail all of which proved fatal. Whatever the cause might have been, the local officials took prompt action and the disease did not spread. The incidence of cholera, malaria, tuberculosis and dysentery showed an improvement over the preceding year. Special attention to the segregation of prisoners and the proper ventilation of wards and workshops produced a marked effect on the prevalence of tuberculosis, particularly in the case of the Central Jails at Buxar and Bhagalpur. **General condition of prisoners.**

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Juvenile and Female Offenders.

118. In spite of the observations made by the Local Government in the Resolution on the working of jails during the year 1912, several magistrates still failed to exercise a wise discretion in dealing with cases of youthful offenders. There were instances in which children of tender years were sent to jail for short periods. Commissioners of Divisions have been asked to call for and consider explanations of the cases which occurred within their respective jurisdictions. The attention of magistrates has also been drawn to the undesirability of sentencing female prisoners to short terms of imprisonment for trivial offences wherever treatment of their cases by other and suitable methods is possible.

Juvenile Jail.

119. With a view to segregating juvenile prisoners as far as possible, orders were issued during the year for the transfer to the Bhagalpur Central Jail immediately on conviction of all convicts who were not over 21 years of age and who had been sentenced to not less than three months' imprisonment. The number of juvenile offenders so dealt with was 365. Since the close of the year, the Monghyr Jail has been set aside for prisoners of this class for the application of the reformative principles.

Jail Industries.

120. The Inspector-General's proposal to organize the jail industries with special reference to the actual requirements of the province was generally approved by Government and enquiries were made to ascertain more accurately the needs of the various indenting officers.

Subordinate Jail Establishment.

121. The orders of the Secretary of State on the proposals submitted by the Local Government for strengthening the subordinate jail establishment in the Province were received. The number of Assistant Jailors has been increased and the grading of warders improved. The Inspector-General has submitted fresh proposals for a further increase in the number of Assistant Jailors and for improving the pay and prospects of the warder staff. These are now under consideration.

Subsistence Allowance of prisoners on release from Jails.

122. As an incentive to good conduct on the part of prisoners, the local Government sanctioned the payment of increased monthly gratuities to convict officers of all grades. Similarly, with the object of enabling discharged prisoners to maintain themselves while looking out for employment on release, Government is, with the approval of the Government of India, trying the experiment of giving larger subsistence allowances to indigent prisoners at the time of their discharge.

Administration.

123. The number of Central and District Jails remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, two first class and one second class Central Jails and 19 District Jails. The number of subsidiary jails increased from 38 in 1912 to 39 in the year of report, a new subsidiary jail having been constructed at Banki in the Cuttack District.

Civil Justice.

[Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, during the year 1913. Statistics of British India, Part VI.—Administrative and Judicial.]

Judicial Staff.

124. The permanent civil judicial staff employed in the Province during the year under report consisted of eleven District and Sessions Judges, nineteen Subordinate Judges and sixty-eight Munsifs. Four executive officers exercised the powers of Subordinate Judge or Small Cause Court Judge and six the powers of Munsif. In addition to the permanent staff, the following temporary appointments were sanctioned during the year :—

The appointment of the Additional Judge of Bhagalpur at Monghyr was continued.

Temporary additional District Judges were employed in Patna, Purnea and Shahabad.

Temporary additional Subordinate Judges were employed at Muzaffarpur from the beginning of the year till the 22nd April, at Cuttack for three months from the 13th March, and at Patna and Shahabad from the 28th April and the 12th May, respectively, till the end of the year, exclusive of the vacation. The appointment of the twentieth Subordinate Judge noticed in the previous report was continued throughout the year.

Three additional Munsifs were employed in Shahabad, *viz.*, two at Arrah from the beginning of the year till the 16th February, and from the 12th September till the end of the year, exclusive of the vacation, and the other at Buxar and Sasaram from the beginning of the year till the 27th September. Two additional Munsifs were employed at Patna, *viz.*, one from the beginning of the year till the vacation, and another from the 3rd February till the vacation. Three additional Munsifs were employed at Purnea, *viz.*, one from the beginning of the year till the vacation and the other two from the 2nd and 6th June, respectively, till the end of the year exclusive of the vacation.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Original suits instituted.

125. The number of original suits instituted in the province was 171,650. This figure shows a decrease of 4,367 on that of the previous year. Excluding Purnea, the statistics of which do not admit of comparison owing to the separation of Darjeeling from that district during the year 1912, the decrease was most marked in Darbhanga (6,604), Patna (3,246) and Bhagalpur (2,051), while the increase was greatest in Shahabad (6,513).

The decrease in Darbhanga, Patna and Bhagalpur was chiefly in rent suits. The large increase in Shahabad was also under the head rent suits and was due to the progress of survey and settlement proceedings.

Of the 171,650 suits instituted, 56,110 were suits for money or movables, 92,978 rent suits, and 22,562 title and other suits, showing a decrease of 1·4, 3·6 and ·03 per cent., respectively.

The value of the suits instituted amounted to Rs. 3,70,59,523.

Local distribution.

126. Excluding Purnea, the decrease in the number of suits instituted was spread over six districts, while the increase was confined to four districts. Bhagalpur with 28,118 suits occupies the first place in respect of the number of institutions.

In Cuttack and Purnea the institutions were between 20,000 and 30,000; in Muzaffarpur, Shahabad, Darbhanga, and Saran betwen 10,000 and 20,000; in Patna and Manbhum-Sambalpur between 5,000 and 10,000 and in Gaya and Chota Nagpur below 5,000.

The largest number of money and title suits was instituted in Cuttack, and of rent suits in Bhagalpur, the numbers being, 20,310, 4,757 and 17,785, respectively.

Nature of suits instituted.

127. The following table shows that the majority of suits instituted were, as usual, for trifling sums :—

	Suits for money and movables.	Suits under the rent law.	Title and other suits.
Rs.			
Not exceeding 10	3,716	25,156	1,265
Not exceeding 50	25,338	41,605	4,963
Not exceeding 100	11,992	13,504	3,934
Not exceeding 500	13,181	11,392	8,210
Exceeding Rs. 500 or value not stated	1,883	1,321	4,190
Total	56,110	92,978	22,562

Of the suits under the rent law, 98·9 per cent. were for realisation of arrears of rent. Of the suits classified as title suits, 32·6 per cent. were mortgage suits, 56·8 for immovable property, and 1·5 for specific relief. The suits which come under this head represent in value 63·5 per cent. of the total litigation in the Province. All the 15 suits of the value of over a lakh instituted during the year were title suits.

Number of suits disposed of.

128. The number of suits instituted during the year, added to the number pending at its commencement and to the number revived or received on remand

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or review during the year, gave a total number of 265,080 suits for disposal, an increase of 12,061 over the figures of the previous year. The number disposed of was 177,654, being an increase of 13,909 over the figures of 1912. The increase occurred in both contested and uncontested suits, the former rising from 26,978 to 28,417 and the latter from 136,767 to 149,237.

Excluding Purnea, the increase in the number of suits disposed of was spread over six districts, and was conspicuous in Darbhanga (2,913), Cuttack (2,902), and Patna (2,597). The decrease was most marked in Shahabad (from 12,197 to 11,066.)

Of the total number of suits decided, 168,657 were disposed of by Munsifs, 8,816 by Subordinate Judges, 92 by Small Cause Court Judges, and 89 by District and Additional District Judges. The disposals rose by 13,813 in the courts of Munsifs and by 106 in the courts of Subordinate and Small Cause Court Judges. There was a decrease of 10 in the courts of District and Additional District Judges.

Results of suits.

129. In the suits disposed of during the year, plaintiffs were unsuccessful in 38,837 cases, or 21·8 per cent., of which 28,878 were dismissed for default; they were successful in 103,788 cases, or 58·4 per cent., and in 35,029, or 19·8 per cent., a compromise was effected. There was little variation as compared with the previous year.

Of the 28,417 suits decided after contest, 23,012, or 80·9 per cent., resulted in favour of plaintiffs, and 5,405, or 19·1 per cent., in favour of defendants.

Applications for retrial.

130. The proportion of applications for retrial to the number of cases which were dismissed for default, or in which decrees were made *ex-parte*, was 7·6 per cent., the numbers being 8,271 and 107,756, respectively. The applications were successful in 3,579 cases, or 43·2 per cent.

Suits decided by Munsifs.

131. As stated above, the number of suits decided by Munsifs shows an increase of 13,813 on the figures for 1912. The average number of suits disposed of by each Munsif employed throughout the year was 2,162 against 1,985 in 1912. Over one-fifth of the total number disposed of by Munsifs was under the Small Cause Court procedure.

The number of contested suits disposed of by Munsifs in 1913 was 25,837, or 15·3 per cent. of the total. In 1912 the proportion was 15·7 per cent. In suits under the ordinary procedure disposed of by Munsifs, the percentage of those contested was 16·4 and in suits under the Small Cause Court procedure 11·2. The variations in the proportions, as compared with the previous year, are slight.

The figures are :—

Under ordinary procedure.		Under Small Cause Court procedure.		Total.
Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.	
21,802	110,833	4,035	31,987	168,657

Suits decided by Subordinate Judges.

132. The number of original suits disposed of by Subordinate Judges was 8,816, an increase of 579 over the figures of the previous year. The number of suits decided under the ordinary procedure was 3,652 and under the Small Cause Court procedure 5,164; of these, 1,576, or 43·1 per cent., and 947, or 18·3 per cent., respectively, were contested. The percentage of suits disposed of on contest under both the ordinary and Small Cause Court procedures shows a slight decrease on the figures for 1912.

Disposals by Small Cause Courts.

133. The provincial Small Cause Courts disposed of 92 original suits, of which 12 were contested. The figures for the previous year are 565 and 57 respectively. The decrease is due to the separation of Darjeeling from the district of Purnea.

134. The average duration of suits (contested and uncontested) decided during the past year by the several grades of courts was as follows :— **Average duration of suits.**

—		District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.	Small Cause Court Judges.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Under ordinary procedure.	Contested	315	447	228	...
	Uncontested	280	251	127	...
Under Small Cause Court procedure.	Contested	...	83	72	30
	Uncontested.	...	54	45	30

The results show a marked increase in the duration of both contested and uncontested suits under the ordinary procedure before the superior courts. An improvement is noticed in the courts of Small Cause Court Judges. The variations as regards the courts of Munsifs are slight.

135. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was reduced from 89,273 to 87,428. **Pending suits**

Of the pending suits, 2,292 had been pending for more than a year, 8,978 for more than six months, and 38,015 for more than three months. There were 1,514 suits pending for more than a year in the courts of Munsifs and 778 in the courts of District and Subordinate Judges. The number of such suits was largest in Shahabad (523), Muzaffarpur (498), Patna (301), Darbhanga (225), and Bhagalpur (216), and the total for the province shows an increase of 464 over the figures of the previous year. The increase in the number of long pending suits in Shahabad and Muzaffarpur is considerable, but the High Court notice that there was an abnormal increase of work coming before the courts in the former district. In Muzaffarpur the staff was mainly occupied with keeping pace with the current work which was heavier than in the previous year. As usual, the delays in these districts as well as in others were chiefly due to frequent adjournments granted at the request of parties.

136. There were 28,556 applications for execution of decrees pending from the previous year, and 101,729 applications were made during the year. Full satisfaction was obtained in 49,184 and partial satisfaction in 14,223 cases. In 35,928 cases the proceedings were returned as infructuous, and 29,454 remained pending at the close of the year. The proportion of infructuous proceedings in execution of decrees was highest in Manbhum-Sambalpur (58 per cent.). The next highest percentages were in Cuttack (56) and Chota Nagpur (54·4). The total amount realised in courts other than Small Cause Courts was Rs. 1,02,17,414. **Execution proceedings.**

The coercive measures employed were imprisonment of judgment-debtors in 151 cases, arrest followed by release in 573 cases, sale of movable and immovable property in 1,020 and 19,542 cases, respectively, and attachment of property followed by its release in 24,575 cases. Possession of immovable property was given in 2,171 cases, of which the largest number was in the district of Shahabad.

137. Twenty-one thousand one hundred cases of a judicial nature, other than suits and execution proceedings were instituted, 21,350 were disposed of, and 5,002 were left pending. Of the cases disposed of, 9,118 were withdrawn, compromised or confessed, 4,530 were decided *ex-parte*, and 7,702 were contested. Of the total number of applications disposed of after contest, 55·1 per cent. were granted. Of the pending cases, 57 were more than a year old. **Miscellaneous cases.**

The number of miscellaneous cases of a non-judicial nature instituted and disposed of was 4,257 and 4,246, respectively. The number of applications for the deposit of rent was highest in Muzaffarpur (838), Saran (534) and Shahabad (440). The decrease in Bhagalpur from 538 to 301 is noticeable.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

I.—Appeals in the High Court.

Appeals from subordinate courts.

138. The number of first and second appeals from the decrees and orders of the superior civil courts in Bihar and Orissa which came before the High Court and which were decided during the past year, was as follows :—

	Pending at the close of 1912.	Preferred.	Decided.	Pending at the end of 1913.
First appeals—				
From decrees . . .	645	268	155	758
From orders. . . .	193	102	161	134
Second appeals—				
From decrees . . .	2,232	1,142	1,125	2,249
From orders . . .	81	87	75	93
TOTAL .	3,151	1,599	1,516	3,234

Of the 1,410 appeals from decrees instituted during the year, 298, or 21·1 per cent. were valued at less than Rs. 50. In 1912 the proportion was 21·4 per cent.

The number of first appeals from orders and second appeals from decrees decided was more than that of 1912 by 43 and 401, respectively.

The number of first appeals from decrees and second appeals from orders decided shows a decrease of 93 and 52, respectively, as compared with the previous year.

The number of first and second appeals pending at the close of the year was more by 54 and 29, respectively, than at the close of 1912.

Results of appeals.

139. Of the 155 appeals from original decrees decided during the year, 15 were uncontested, being dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised. Of those decided after contest, 82 decrees of the lower courts were confirmed, 23 reversed, 31 modified and 4 remanded.

Of the 800 appeals from appellate decrees of District Judges, 225 were summarily rejected, 4 were compromised, 11 were withdrawn and 1 was dismissed for default ; while, of the remainder, 315 decrees were confirmed, 140 reversed, 32 modified and 72 remanded.

Of the 325 appeals from appellate decrees of Subordinate Judges, 115 were summarily rejected, 4 compromised, and 1 was dismissed for default ; while, of the remainder, 135 decrees were confirmed, 30 reversed, 10 varied and 30 remanded.

Of the 236 appeals from orders decided, 79 were uncontested and 157 were decided after trial. Of the latter, 89 orders were confirmed, 44 reversed, 4 varied and 20 remanded.

Appellants were entirely unsuccessful in 1,043 cases, or 68·7 per cent. of appeals of all classes.

II.—APPELLATE COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE HIGH COURT.

Appeals instituted.

140. There were 8,210 appeals instituted in 1913, of which 4,423 were in rent suits, 3,119 in title suits, and 668 in suits for money or movables. The total was 303 more than in 1912, the increase being in title and money appeals.

The number of appeals valued at sums below Rs. 10 and between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 was 808 and 1,838, respectively. The total value of appeals instituted in 1913 was Rs. 17,58,660.

The number of cases in which an appeal lay, decided by subordinate courts, was 21,954, and the proportion of appeals instituted to appealable decisions, excluding appeals from decisions of revenue officers, was 30·6 per cent. The highest percentages were in Gaya (44·4), Cuttack (41·9), Manbhum-Sambalpur (35·8) and Chota Nagpur (35·3), and the lowest in Bhagalpur (22·9), Muzaffarpur (25·9) and Saran (28·5).

Including Purnea, where, in spite of the change in jurisdiction, the largest number of appeals was instituted during the year, there was an increase in institutions in six districts and a decrease in five. The increase in Purnea was 373. The largest decrease (240) occurred in Patna.

141. The number of appeals disposed of was 7,623, an increase of 824 over the figures of the previous year. Of these, 5,170 were decided by District and additional District Judges and 2,453 by Subordinate Judges. These figures show an increase of 414 and 410, respectively, on the figures of the previous year. The number decided after contest (6,419) was more by 627 than in 1912. **Appeals disposed of.**

The increase in disposals was spread over five districts, and was largest in Shahabad (968) and Purnea (507).

The increase in Shahabad was due to the District Judge being able to devote more time to civil work owing to the appointment of an additional Sessions Judge for the greater part of the year, and also to the greater outturn of the Subordinate Judges. In Purnea the increase was due to the disposal of a large number of analogous appeals.

The number of cases decided fell off in six districts, the decrease being largest in Bhagalpur (379) and Patna (185).

In Bhagalpur the decline in disposals was due to the smaller outturn of the Subordinate Judges who were mainly engaged in the hearing of original suits.

142. There were 5,980 appeals pending at the close of the year or 697 more than at the end of 1912. Of these, 598 were pending for more than one year as compared with 122 in 1912. **Appeals pending.**

143. The result on the decisions of the lower courts of the appeals decided during the year was as follows:— **Result of appeals.**

In 3,763 cases, or 49·3 per cent. of the whole, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed; in 1,207 cases, or 15·8 per cent., it was modified; and in 1,422, or 18·6 per cent., it was reversed. The results are more favourable to the lower courts than in the preceding year. Four hundred and seventeen appeals were remanded, and 814 were either not prosecuted or dismissed for default.

144. Twelve hundred and eighty-seven miscellaneous appeals were instituted during the year. Thirteen hundred and forty-one were disposed of and 347 remained pending at the close of the year. **Miscellaneous appeals.**

145. The most noticeable feature of the year's working was a large increase in the number of suits disposed of, which, together with a decrease in institutions, resulted in an appreciable reduction of the pending file. There was an increase in the outturn of appellate work, but, owing to heavier institutions, the pending file was larger than in the previous year. The long pending arrears, both original and appellate, increased: explanations have, as usual, been dealt with by the High Court. **General.**

146. The courts of 4 Subordinate Judges and 15 Munsifs were inspected by District Judges. **Inspections.**

147. The receipts of the civil courts in Bihar and Orissa for the year under review amounted to Rs. 37,68,188, an increase of Rs. 3,44,856 on those of the previous year, and the charges to Rs. 13,85,109, an increase of Rs. 45,635 **Receipts and charges.**

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on those of 1912. Including the amount of Rs. 27,265 realised on account of duty on probates, etc., there was a profit to the Government from civil litigation of Rs. 23,83,079, and exclusive of the item referred to, the surplus amounted to Rs. 23,55,814. Details of the receipts and charges are as follows:—

Receipts.		Rs.	Charges.		Rs.
In stamps	Process fees	7,04,335	Salaries of judicial officers		5,79,646
	Other fees	28,13,460	Establishment. Process-servers		1,46,716
In cash or special stamps.	Fines	818		Others	4,27,807
	Copying and comparing fees.	1,94,038	Copyists' fees		1,55,682
	Other receipts.	55,537	Contingencies and refunds		75,258
	Total	37,68,188		Total	13,85,109

Receipts show an increase on the previous year's figures of over three lakhs and forty-four thousand rupees, of which over two lakhs and sixty-five thousand are under "Other fees". The increase in expenditure is principally under the head "Salaries of judicial officers."

CIVIL JUSTICE IN SCHEDULED DISTRICTS.

Santal Parganas and Angul.

148. The total number of suits instituted during the year in the Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul (including the Khondmals) and the Santal Parganas was 13,830 as against 14,591 in 1911. Of these 6,408 were suits for money and movable property, 6,172 rent suits and 1,250 title and other suits. Rent suits and title suits increased by 2·6 and 1·8 per cent. respectively, while money suits decreased by 12·8 per cent. The number of cases disposed of amounted to 15,698 leaving 1,927 pending at the close of the year. There were 10,653 applications for the execution of decrees of which 1,805 were pending at the close of the year. Seven hundred and eighty-seven appeals from decrees were filed and 700 disposed of. Out of 141 miscellaneous appeals 125 were disposed of.

Registration.

[Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913. Statistics of British India, Part II—Commercial, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

Staff.

149. The superior cadre of the Registration Department as constituted at the time of the creation of the province contained a disproportionately large number of posts in the lower grades. The scheme which was drawn up in 1912-13 for regrading the service was sanctioned in 1913-14 and brought into effect from 1st January 1914. The Ministerial staff of the department was also inadequate and underpaid, and proposals for strengthening, and improving the prospects of, the ministerial staff have also received sanction. The rules for the recruitment of Sub-Registrars were also revised during the year.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India included the Registration Department in the scope of their enquiries during their second visit in the cold weather of 1913-14. Forty-three District Sub-Registrars and Sub-Registrars submitted representations to the Commissioner and oral evidence was given by the Inspector-General.

Offices.

150. No addition was made to the number (129) of permanent Registration Offices. One new office at Patamundai which was opened for a year as an experimental measure, is likely to be made permanent in the future, while

no less than ten purely temporary offices were opened in the Champaran district for short periods to deal with the very large number of new leases of factory lands. Two offices, at Amnour in Saran and at Kaliaganj in Purnea, were removed to more suitable localities at Marhoura and Islampur and their designations were changed accordingly. A few changes were made in jurisdiction.

The necessity of providing Government buildings for certain Registration offices in the Patna, Tirhut, and Orissa Divisions has been recognised, and work was in progress during the year on nine new Sub-Registry offices, built on a standard plan, while a new Sadr office was built at Balasore at a cost of Rs. 10,050.

Statistics.

151. The total number of registrations of documents affecting immovable property, movable property and wills increased by 10·4 per cent. from 4,02,348 to 4,49,292; while the total income and total expenditure of the Department increased respectively from Rs. 5,54,799 to 6,01,532 and from Rs. 3,09,032 to Rs. 3,10,371.

There has been a steady increase in the number of registrations during the last three years, and the aggregate value of the immovable property affected by the documents registered has risen from Rs. 7,02,45,225 in 1911 to Rs. 8,24,31,668 in 1913. A similar increase in the number of searches also goes to show that the general public are now fully alive to the benefits of the registration. The value of thumb impressions as a preventive of fraud is fully appreciated and several Zamindars and money-lenders have adopted this system in their private transactions.

Registration in the various Divisions.

Patna Division.

152. Registration increased in all the districts of this division; in Patna by 10 per cent., in Gaya by 13·1 per cent., and in Shahabad by 9·4 per cent. In Patna the increase is ascribed to high prices of food-grains and to the distress caused by the floods in August. In Gaya and Shahabad the increase is attributed to a similar cause, the bad harvest of 1912 causing a large number of mortgages of immovable property to be executed.

Tirhut Division.

153. Compared with the figures for 1912 the figures for 1913, represented increases of 2·7, 7·7, 2·7 and 17·8 per cent. respectively, in the districts of Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Champaran. The increase in the first three districts was normal but in Champaran the abnormal increase was due to the execution of a large number of new agreements between factories, formerly engaged solely on the production of indigo, and their raiyats.

Bhagalpur Division.

154. Registrations rose in Monghyr, Purnea, and Bhagalpur and fell in the Santal Parganas. The increase in Monghyr and Bhagalpur is ascribed to the high price of food-grains. In Purnea the increase is attributed to the settlements of waste lands and the greater activity of the jute trade. In the Santal Parganas the decrease is reported to be due chiefly to the operation of the Santal Parganas Regulation, III of 1908, which prevents the transfer of raiyati holdings and, to a smaller extent, to good harvests.

Orissa Division.

155. There was an increase in the number of documents registered in Sambalpur, Balasore, and Puri, but a slight decrease in Cuttack. The increase in Sambalpur is due wholly to an increasing appreciation of the benefits of registration. In Balasore and Puri the rise is entirely due to the damage caused to the crops by the floods of August 1913. In Cuttack district there were many surreptitious sales of *debottar* lands under cover of gifts and perpetual leases. Only 23 documents were registered in Angul in 1913.

Chota Nagpur Division.

156. There was an increase of registration in all districts except Singhbhum. The rise is due to the gradual appreciation of the new Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, VI of 1908 and also to the large number of mortgages for terms of years. There was also a large increase in Ranchi in the number of perpetual leases, reported to be due almost solely to the growing popularity of the town of Ranchi, which is attracting people from outside, eager to obtain lands for building purposes.

Working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882.

157. The total number of companies limited by shares working at the close of the year under report was 56, having an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 62,94,454 and an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 8,51,016 against 48 companies

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with a nominal capital of Rs. 47,19,454 and an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 6,66,822 in the previous year; thus during the year under report the number of such companies increased by 8, while the nominal capital increased by Rs. 15,75,000 and the paid-up capital by Rs. 1,84,194.

The total number of companies limited by guarantee working at the close of the year under report was 4 against 3 in the previous year. The new company has nominal capital of Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each and was formed by seven members.

The number of new companies limited by shares registered during the year under report was 9. Of these 7 were trading companies and 2 banking and loan companies. The situation of the registered office of one mining company, namely, the India Prospecting Company, Limited, was also transferred during the year under report from Calcutta to Ranchi, and a revised Memorandum of Association was registered.

Eighteen companies increased their paid-up capital during the year under report, the total increase amounting to Rs. 1,75,337. No company reduced its capital during the year.

Two companies limited by shares, namely, the "Behar Industrial and Agricultural Development Company, Limited," and the "Darbhanga Agrawal Company, Limited," having nominal capital of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000 and paid-up capitals of Rs. 11,101 and Rs. 3,074, respectively, wound up their business during the year under report.

Working of Act XXI of 1860.

158. The total number of Societies registered under Act XXI of 1860 in this Province at the close of the year 1913-14 was 12 against 10 Societies in the previous year. The new Societies are "The Chota Nagpur Oraon-Munda Siksha Sabha" formed at Ranchi with the object of promoting education amongst the Munda and Oraon boys and girls of Chota Nagpur and "The Chota Nagpur Improvement Society" also formed at Ranchi with the object of promoting the moral, material and intellectual progress of the aboriginal communities and the Indian Christians of Chota Nagpur.

The fees realised during the year amounted to Rs. 1,537-6-0.

The provisions of section 69 of the Act were complied with by all Banking Companies, as far as could be ascertained from the reports of the District Officers.

Working of the Acts, V and VI of 1912.

No company availed itself of the provisions of the Indian Companies (Branch Registers) Act, 1900 (Act IV of 1900), during the year under report.

159. There was no registered Life Assurance Company in this province during the year under review. One Provident Insurance Society, called "The Peoples Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited", changed its name to "The Peoples Mutual Insurance Society, Limited". This society, which was registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (Act VI of 1882), has been called upon to have itself registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 (Act V of 1912), the rules under the Act having now been published.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act III of 1872.

160. Seven marriages were registered during the year as compared with six in 1912-13, two were in Giridih and one each in the districts of Cuttack, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Saran, and Balasore. Of the nine Marriage Registrars under the Act and eleven *ex-officio* Marriage Registrars only three Marriage Registrars under the Act and four *ex-officio* Marriage Registrars had occasion to register marriages during the year. The age of the bridegrooms ranged from about 22 to 37 and of the brides from 18 to 21. No widow was remarried during the year.

Working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act and Qazi's Act in Bihar and Orissa.

161. Act I of 1876 (B.C.) was in force in six districts in the province. One new office was opened during the year by splitting up of the jurisdiction of an office in the district of Cuttack into two offices. No other new office was opened during the year which closed with a total of 31 offices. In twelve offices no registration took place. The total number of ceremonies registered rose from 220 to 276. The total receipts of the Qazi Registrars including gratuities amounted to Rs. 483-8 as against Rs. 437-14 in the previous year.

The revision of the Bengal rules for the guidance of the permanent Committee for the supervision of Muhammadan Marriage Registrars and Qazis which had been under consideration in the previous year was completed and revised rules were published during the year. Travelling Allowance at the rate drawn by first class officers has been conceded to members of the Committee attending Committee meetings, in order to encourage their attendance.

Municipalities.

[The reports from the Commissioners of Divisions on the working of Municipalities in Bihar and Orissa during the year 1913-14.—Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds].

Number.

162. The number of Municipalities in the Province remained unchanged. The aggregate population within Municipal limits rose by 12,843, but the increase was more apparent than real, as the population of Gaya, which alone showed an increase of 20,502, had been reduced in the previous year by a general exodus of the inhabitants on account of plague. A decrease of 9,959 in the population of the Dinapur Nizamat Municipality is accounted for by the exclusion of the population of the Cantonment which was wrongly included in last year's figures.

Elections.

163. Contested general elections in the Municipalities of Rosera, Jajpur, Daltonganj, and Chaibassa accounted for an increase of 34 elected members on the Municipal Boards. In Sitamarhi the elections had to be deferred owing to certain irregularities. The exclusion of Chairmen, who had hitherto been wrongly included in the sanctioned number of Commissioners, was mainly responsible for the decrease of 21 in the aggregate number.

Number of meetings.

164. The Municipalities held 838 meetings during the year as compared with 791 in 1912-13. Thirty-five meetings had to be adjourned or proved abortive for want of a quorum. For some reason which is not explained the Municipalities of Revelganj and Kendrapara again failed to meet once a month.

Number of Ratepayers.

165. The number of ratepayers declined in several Municipalities, noticeably in Sahibganj (354). In that case the Commissioner states that the number of ratepayers reported in previous years was really the number of holdings assessed and that the rectification of the mistake accounts for the apparent decrease.

Assessment and taxation.

166. The method of taxation in the several Municipalities remained unchanged except that in the Gaya and Monghyr Municipalities a water-rate was levied and in a portion of the Madhupur Municipality the tax on persons was replaced by a rate on holdings. The average incidence of taxation per head of population varied as follows :—

		Rs.	as.	p.
Patna Division ...	Khagaul	2	0	11
	Sasaram	0	8	8
Tirhut Division ...	Muzaffarpur	1	12	0
	Madhubani	0	8	3
Bhagalpur Division ...	Kishanganj	2	10	11
	Katihar	1	1	5
Orissa Division ...	Sambalpur	2	9	3
	Jajpur	0	8	4
Chota Nagpur Division	Daltonganj	1	8	9
	Lohardaga	0	7	3

Revision of assessment.

167. The revision of assessment in 21 Municipalities led to a substantial increase of revenue in the following instances :—

	Rs.
Barh	2,630
Hajipur	1,254
Madhubani	1,062
Muzaffarpur	1,002

PROTECTION.

In several cases new and improved holdings were assessed with good results, especially in Patna (Rs. 3,349) and Ranchi (Rs. 2,314).

Collections.

168. The results of the collections made during the year under review were satisfactory on the whole, but large remissions were granted in the Municipalities of Patna (Rs. 4,121), Bhagalpur (Rs. 2,909), Bihar (Rs. 1,256), Jagdispur (Rs. 1,175), Monghyr (Rs. 1,039), and Cuttack (Rs. 1,004). Heavy outstanding balances were also reported against Monghyr (Rs. 41,201), Patna (Rs. 17,104), Ranchi (Rs. 7,464), Gaya (Rs. 6,234), Bhagalpur (Rs. 4,680), Puri (Rs. 4,559), Arrah (Rs. 2,562), Darbhanga (Rs. 2,398), Cuttack (Rs. 2,205) and Jamalpur (Rs. 2,042). In Monghyr most (Rs. 24,470) of the total amount of taxes unpaid represented taxes on arable lands which had been inaccurately assessed. The Commissioner has now directed that the question of realizing or writing off these heavy arrears must be disposed of without further delay. In Bhagalpur the work of collection was retarded owing to the prevalence of plague in the town.

In the Jagdispur Municipality several ratepayers filed civil suits against the enhancement of their taxes and, as a result of the decrease obtained, considerable remissions had to be allowed—a state of things reflecting little credit either on the way in which the original assessment was made or that in which the powers of review enjoyed by the Commissioners under section 114 of the Municipal Act were exercised.

Income and expenditure.

169. The total receipts, including opening balances, amounted to Rs. 54,99,904 and the total disbursements to Rs. 33,28,381 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 21,71,523. The main items of income and expenditure during 1912-13 and 1913-14 are compared below :—

	Income.		Increase (+) or decrease (—).
	1912-13.	1913-14.	
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	10,38,925	13,36,311	+2,97,386
Municipal rates and taxes	13,60,390	14,19,201	+58,811
Realization under Special Acts	37,836	38,744	+908
Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	2,13,546	2,05,698	—7,848
Grants and contributions	5,45,823	20,62,326	+15,16,503
Miscellaneous	21,451	26,760	+5,309
Extraordinary and debt	4,08,077	4,10,864	+2,787
Total ...	36,26,048	54,99,904	+18,73,856

	Expenditure.		
	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General administration and collection charges ...	1,57,824	1,57,808	—16
Public safety	1,05,701	1,26,164	+20,463
Public health and convenience	15,16,022	23,26,447	+8,10,425
Public Instruction	57,439	97,168	+39,729
Contributions	12,254	10,857	—1,397
Miscellaneous	79,643	88,313	+8,670
Extraordinary and debt	3,58,301	5,21,624	+1,63,323
Total ...	22,87,184	33,28,381	+10,41,197
Closing balance ...	13,38,864	21,71,523	+8,32,659
	36,26,048	54,99,904	+18,73,856

Closing balances.

170. The aggregate closing balance of the Municipalities has risen from Rs. 10,44,470 in 1911-12 to Rs. 13,38,864 in 1912-13 and again to Rs. 21,71,523 in 1913-14. The heavy closing balances in the Municipalities of Patna (Rs. 7,45,718), Gaya (Rs. 2,26,955), Arrah (Rs. 1,30,602), Muzaffarpur (Rs. 1,63,551), Monghyr (Rs. 1,76,201), and Bhagalpur (Rs. 1,45,653) were due to contributions received from Government or other sources in aid of drainage or water-supply projects remaining unspent at the end of the year.

Income.

Receipts.

171. The total income excluding the opening balance and the receipts under "Extraordinary and Debt" amounted to Rs. 37,52,729 as against Rs. 21,79,046 in the previous year. Details of the more important sources of revenue are given below.

Tax on houses and lands.

172. The income from this source rose in the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions and fell in Tirhut and Orissa, the net result being an increase of Rs. 18,399 over the figures of the previous year. The increase of Rs. 15,068 in Patna was due to the raising of the incidence of taxation from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and that of Rs. 5,281 in Monghyr to the general revision of assessment. The decrease of Rs. 6,238 in the Bhagalpur Municipality is accounted for by the prevalence of plague. The decrease of Rs. 2,195 in the Gaya Municipality is attributed to the imposition of the water-rate.

Tolls on roads and ferries.

173. Of the 11 Municipalities in the Province that derive an income from this source, the revenue declined in six, rose in four and remained stationary in one. In most cases the decline in income was due to non-realization of rents, but in one or two instances ferries were resettled at lower rentals than before. The decrease of Rs. 3,083 in Cuttack was due to the fact that in the previous year a large sum had been realized in full on account of arrears.

Water-rate.

174. The Municipalities of Monghyr and Gaya levied this rate for the first time during the year and derived from it an income of Rs. 9,637 and Rs. 14,998, respectively. The revenue from water-rate in the Arrah Municipality increased by Rs. 3,427 but declined in Bhagalpur and Daltonganj by Rs. 2,553 and Rs. 105. The collection of the rate at Bhagalpur was, like other collections, adversely affected by the outbreak of plague.

Rules for house connections.

175. The rules for house connections framed by the Commissioners of the Gaya and Bhagalpur Municipalities are under the consideration of Government.

Conservancy including scavenging and latrine rates.

176. The receipts from this source rose in all the divisions except Tirhut and Orissa and resulted in a net increase of Rs. 3,522 over the figures of the previous year. Marked fluctuations occurred in the Municipalities of Patna, Monghyr, Ranchi, Chapra, and Bhagalpur. In the first three Municipalities the income improved by Rs. 3,054, Rs. 2,109, and Rs. 1,719, respectively, while in the remaining two it declined by Rs. 2,373 and Rs. 1,919.

It has been noticed that the system of utilising the trenching-ground as a source of income has only been appreciated by the Municipalities in the Tirhut and Bhagalpur Divisions. The attention of the local bodies in the remaining three divisions is drawn to this matter.

Grants from Provincial and Local Funds and contributions from private individuals.

177. The aggregate figures under this head sprang from Rs. 5,45,823 in the previous year to Rs. 20,62,326 during the year under review, the bulk of the increase representing large contributions made by Government. The most considerable of these grants were those made to the Municipalities of Patna (Rs. 6,00,000 for waterworks, Rs. 42,000 for roads and Rs. 6,000 for the Bankipore General Hospital), Bhagalpur (Rs. 1,24,000 for improvements to waterworks), Arrah (Rs. 1,00,000 for improvements to waterworks and drain-flushing), Muzaffarpur (Rs. 1,00,000 for the sanitary improvement scheme, Rs. 5,280 for street-lighting and Rs. 2,500 for a fire-engine), Gaya (Rs. 50,000 for the improvement scheme), Monghyr (Rs. 27,000 towards the installation of a pumping-station), Ranchi (Rs. 20,000 for general improvements), Cuttack (Rs. 19,000 for conservancy improvements), Motihari (Rs. 15,000 for drainage), Madhupur (Rs. 10,000 for drainage), Forbesganj (Rs. 6,000 for metalling roads), Daltonganj (Rs. 4,035 for improvements to the waterworks), and Darbhanga (Rs. 2,500 for a fire engine). Besides these, other special grants were made by Government towards medical and educational objects. The Gaya Municipality received a sum of Rs. 1,33,000 from the Lodging House Fund towards the improvement scheme. The only instance of private liberality mentioned in the reports is that of Raja Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh of Amawan, who contributed Rs. 50,000 towards the construction of a female hospital in Patna.

It has been explained that the total contribution made by Rai Baijnath Goenka Bahadur to the Monghyr Municipality aggregated Rs. 50,000. Of this Rs. 25,000 was paid in 1908-09 towards the general scheme for waterworks at Monghyr and another Rs. 25,000 (not Rs. 50,000 as was stated in paragraph 177 of the Report of last year) was subscribed in 1912-13 in aid of the pumping-station.

EXPENDITURE.

Office and collection establishment.

178. The charges for office establishment and collection rose from Rs. 62,191 and Rs. 83,426 in 1912-13 to Rs. 62,270 and Rs. 84,620 respectively. The fluctuations in the individual Municipalities call for no remarks. The outlay on general administration exceeded 15 per cent. in the following Municipalities:—

Forbesganj	...	...	...	...	...	20·6
Tikari	...	...	...	...	...	17·3
Khagaul	...	...	...	...	...	17·1
Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	16·0

Lighting.

179. The expenditure rose from Rs. 1,04,502 in 1912-13 to Rs. 1,20,434, the increase being shared by all the divisions. The Jagdispur Municipality again failed to incur expenditure under this head, although its failure to do so has been noticed in successive annual reports. It is now however reported that in its budget for 1914-15 the Municipality has made suitable provision for the purpose. The Raghunathpur Municipality also failed to incur expenditure on this account. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council notices with pleasure the mention made by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the excellent provision of street lights in the Khagaul Municipality.

Water-Supply.

180. The increase of Rs. 2,70,491 in the capital outlay is mainly due to heavy expenditure in the Gaya (Rs. 2,01,839) and Monghyr (Rs. 1,15,088) Municipalities.

Marked activity in this important branch of administration has been displayed by the Municipalities in the Tirhut Division which have disinfected all public and private wells within their jurisdiction. Four new wells were constructed in the Balasore Municipality, three in Hazaribagh, and one each in Buxar, Bettiah, Samastipur, and Darbhanga. The last of these was, it is interesting to note, bored with pipes " with great success ". The construction of three wells in Chaibassa is in progress. Wells were also constructed at Purnea, Kishanganj, Katihar, Forbesganj, Sahibganj, and Raghunathpur. The Municipalities of Chapra and Samastipur acquired the control of nine and eight private wells respectively, Chatra of three, Daudnagar of one, and Motihari of one tank. In Jhalda endeavours are being made to stop the discharge of the washings from the lac factories into the river which is one of the chief sources of water-supply. In the Municipalities of the Patna Division very little has been done towards improving the water-supply, and the Commissioner is drawing the attention of his District Officers to the matter. The existence of nearly 2,000 private wells in Gaya is a source of danger to the town and it is hoped that the introduction of the piped water-supply will render it possible to close the more insanitary of them.

The reports of the Sanitary Officers of Government disclose generally the defects and repeat the recommendations mentioned in paragraph 180 of last year's Report. The remarks made by these officers are receiving attention in some cases, but in the Province as a whole very little appears to have been done to remedy the defects noticed.

Towards the close of the year a circular letter was addressed to Commissioners of Divisions containing a note by the Sanitary Engineer on the subject of minor waterworks for small Municipalities, and a provision of a lakh was made in the provincial budget of 1914-15 with the object of assisting the less wealthy Municipalities to make such installations. It is not yet possible to say to what extent this provision will be utilized, but it appears likely that the response of the local bodies to the overtures of Government will be extremely disappointing and that they will lose a chance, which will not probably occur again for some years, of obtaining a pure water-supply at a small cost.

The Gaya and the Monghyr waterworks have now been completed and opened to the public. The construction of the works in Arrah is in progress. The detailed plans and estimates of the Muzaffarpur scheme were sanctioned in the course of the year under report and the contract has since been given to a firm in Calcutta. At Bhagalpur heavy expenditure was incurred in laying pipes from the northern edge of the Jamunia to the Ganges in order to obtain a sufficient and regular supply of water throughout the year. The whole question of remodelling the waterworks was discussed by a Committee appointed by Government. Towards the close of the year the Local Government made a grant of Rs. 1,24,000 to assist the completion of the urgent portion of the scheme, but this sum has not yet been spent. At Jamalpur, the Sanitary Commissioner suggested that the East Indian Railway Company's water-supply should be extended to those parts of the Municipality which lie outside the limits of the railway property and it is hoped that this scheme will materialize. The improvement of the Sahib Bandh, the main source of the water-supply of Purulia, is in progress. A large scheme for supplying Puri with water is still in the experimental stage and the possibility of obtaining an adequate supply from wells is being tested.

181. Eighteen Municipalities incurred capital outlay aggregating Rs. 2,76,656 as compared with Rs. 63,544 in the previous year. The increase was most marked in Gaya (Rs. 1,25,669), Puri (Rs. 46,139), Monghyr (Rs. 23,617), Hazaribagh (Rs. 16,192), and Sahibganj (Rs. 15,897). The large increase at Gaya was due to heavy payments to contractors. The drain-flushing scheme prepared by the Sanitary Engineer for Arrah received the administrative approval of the Local Government and a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 towards a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,20,000. In the Tirhut Division a scheme for the drainage of Motihari town received administrative approval. In the Bhagalpur Division administrative approval was given to a drainage scheme for Madhupur estimated to cost Rs. 30,000 and the Local Government gave a grant of Rs. 10,000 towards it. Drainage.

PROTECTION.

In this Division there are several drainage schemes of importance but the progress made with them was unsatisfactory. The schemes for improving the main outfall drain at Deoghar at a cost of Rs. 11,000 was sanctioned in September 1912, but the only progress made hitherto towards carrying it out has been the acquisition of the necessary land. With the Kishanganj drainage scheme, which was sanctioned in March 1912, no progress has been made. Delay in both cases is ascribed to the inability of the municipalities to secure suitable contractors. In the case of the Sahibganj scheme also progress was most unsatisfactory owing to the dilatoriness of the contractor. The only noteworthy drainage scheme in the Orissa Division is that for Puri. A sum of Rs. 48,245 was spent in the year under report and the western outfall has since been completed.

The large drainage schemes for Patna and Bankipore are still under the consideration of the Sanitary Board and several other drainage schemes are still in the preliminary stages. The Municipalities of Bihar and Orissa are so backward in the matter of sanitation that very large sums of money will still have to be spent to make up leeway.

Conservancy, including road-cleaning, road-watering, and latrines.

182. The expenditure on conservancy showed a net increase of Rs. 73,640. Marked fluctuations are noticed below :—

Increase.	Rs.	Decrease.	Rs.
Patna ...	... 49,400	Puri ...	... 6,001
Gaya ...	... 14,637	Jamalpur ...	... 3,448
Darbhanga ...	... 4,164	Cuttack ...	... 2,214
Muzaffarpur ...	... 3,907	Arrah ...	... 2,039
		Ranchi ...	... 2,026

The increase in Patna was due to the construction of Dom sheds and a latrine depôt, the supply of new conservancy carts and dust-bins, the purchase of bullocks and bicycles, and the general reorganisation of the conservancy department. All these improvements were effected out of a special grant sanctioned by Government. In Gaya the increase was due to the acquisition of land for the construction of a *mehtar* and Dom colony at Dighi, and in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga to the purchase of refuse carts, the increase of the sweepers' pay, and the payment of grain compensation allowance. The decreases in Puri, Cuttack, Arrah, and Ranchi were due to an unusually heavy expenditure in the previous year.

The conservancy arrangements are reported to be fairly satisfactory in the following Municipalities :—

Sahibganj.	Rosera.
Sitamarhi.	Dinapur-Nizamat.
Chapra.	Dumraon.
Lalganj.	Daudnagar.
Hajipur.	Khagaul.

On the other hand the arrangements are said to be defective in—

Purulia.	Darbhanga,
Hazaribagh.	Revelganj.
Raghunathpur.	Samastipur.
Cuttack.	Siwan.
Balasore.	Gaya.
Puri.	Jagdispur.
Bhagalpur.	Barh.

The Cuttack Municipality has not yet been able to spend in full the Government grants aggregating Rs. 34,000 made for this purpose. The failure of the Sasaram Municipality to levy a latrine rate has not been explained.

The public latrines now in use are generally unsuitable and their gradual replacement by those of approved pattern is recommended. The inspection reports on Municipalities show that the shortcomings in the conservancy arrangements are the same in nearly all cases. Repeated insistence on the need for the erection of public latrines and urinals of an improved pattern, for

the acquisition of suitable land for trenching-grounds and its systematic use, for the purchase of new rubbish and night-soil carts, the purchase of additional dust-bins, a more thorough cleaning and watering of streets and lanes, the cleansing of drains, and the provision of better accommodation for the municipal cattle, are the common-places of the Inspection Reports of the officers of the Sanitary Department, and they show very clearly wherein lies the weakness of the existing arrangements. In many municipalities poverty renders the proposals of the Sanitary Officers an unattainable ideal. Failure to profit by the advice received is in many cases due to the absence of a considered programme of sanitary improvement. The determination on the part of every municipality, however poor, to take up the improvement of its shortcomings one by one in accordance with a predetermined scheme would lead more quickly to general improvement than the diffusion of the small sums available over a number of minor and makeshift improvements. The officers of the Sanitary Department would give every assistance in their power towards the drawing up of such schemes, and on the occasion of their annual visits they would be able to offer detailed criticisms on the way in which this programme was being carried out instead of confining themselves to criticisms of a more or less general character which not infrequently merely dishearten the municipalities concerned.

One general complaint is that the conservancy staffs of the municipalities are not properly controlled. It is expected that the appointment of Health Officers in several of the municipalities will cause a great improvement in their methods of conservancy.

183. An increase of Rs. 87,480 took place under this head, being shared by most of the municipalities in the province. The following municipalities contributed most largely to this result :— Hospitals and Dispensaries.

	Rs.
Balasore	14,468
Ranchi	10,078
Monghyr	9,771
Patna	7,365
Gaya	7,246
Hazaribagh	6,682
Darbhanga	6,014
Jajpur	5,853

Expenditure declined noticeably in those mentioned below :—

	Rs.
Hajipur	5,968
Muzaffarpur...	4,836
Dinapur-Nizamat	3,804
Siwan	3,029
Dumka	2,396

The rise in Balasore was due to the acquisition of land for the lady doctor's quarters and the adjustment of advances previously made. The increase in Ranchi was due to the construction of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and to the improvement of some of the outhouses of the existing hospital. In Monghyr the construction of an operating room, now in progress, accounted for the greater part of the increase. In Patna the rise in the number of outdoor and indoor patients treated, and in the number of selected major operations performed during the year, led to increased expenditure. In Gaya the quarters of the Assistant Surgeon and the Compounder were improved. In Hazaribagh the floors of the three main wards of the hospital were laid with patent stone, electric apparatus was purchased, and arrear contributions at an increased rate were paid to Government towards the pay of the Assistant Surgeon. At Darbhanga the additions and repairs to the hospital and dispensary buildings accounted for the rise in expenditure. At Jajpur the increase was due to the adjustment of advances made to the District Board of Cuttack in 1909-10. The various decreases in expenditure on the part of the municipalities mentioned were more apparent than real, being due to abnormal expenditure incurred in the previous year.

PROTECTION.

The Arrah Municipality raised its contribution towards the maintenance of the local hospital by Rs. 1,000. The additions and improvements to this building will be completed in a few months' time. A project for a new hospital and connected buildings at Bhabhua at a cost of Rs. 23,000 has been taken in hand. New hospital buildings are also wanted at Sasaram, the existing accommodation being cramped and unsatisfactory. Land has been acquired for the purpose, and plans and estimates will be prepared shortly. The Local Government have sanctioned the scheme for remodelling the Sadr hospital at Bhagalpur and have since made a grant of Rs. 24,000 for the purpose. A grant of Rs. 10,000 has also been made for the improvement of the Sadr hospital at Purnea. A Civil Assistant Surgeon has been posted to the Kishanganj Subdivision in the place of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, hitherto employed. On the whole the activity displayed by the municipalities in this direction is satisfactory.

Plague and other epidemic disease charges.

184. The aggregate expenditure increased by Rs. 2,445. A severe and widely distributed outbreak of plague in Patna city necessitated the entertainment of a large temporary establishment for disinfection and inoculation. Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga remained practically free from the scourge, but precautionary measures were taken in the latter town. At Bettiah where plague broke out for the first time, extra establishment was maintained, houses were disinfected, rat-traps were purchased, and segregation huts were erected outside the town.

Inoculation was accepted on a large scale only in Bhagalpur where over 7,000 operations were performed, the patients in most cases offering themselves voluntarily. This is the only district in which the popular aversion to this treatment shows really marked signs of disappearing, a satisfactory result, which is to be attributed to the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan, the Civil Surgeon.

Public works.

185. The expenditure under this head rose in all divisions, the aggregate increase being Rs. 1,28,418. In Patna Government grants amounting to Rs. 42,000 were spent on the improvement of roads, the purchase of a steam-roller, and the construction of cowsheds. At Arrah a Municipal market was constructed, elsewhere the increased expenditure was accounted for almost entirely by increased attention to the repairs of roads.

Public instruction.

186. The large grants made by the local Government for the improvement of primary education enabled the municipalities to incur larger expenditure under this head. The total increase of Rs. 39,729 was shared by all the municipalities in the Province except Monghyr, where the slight decrease was due to the discontinuance of the contribution towards the Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College, and Chatra, where the pay bills of the teachers of the primary schools and *Maktabs* were not presented during the year.

It has been represented that the Municipal Act, differing in this respect from the Local Self-Government Act, contains no provision under which Educational Committees can be appointed with statutory powers, and that it is therefore desirable, if the interests of education in Municipal areas are to receive the consideration they deserve, that officers of the department should more frequently be appointed to the Municipal Boards. Divisional Commissioners have accordingly been requested to see that when vacancies occur in future among nominated Commissioners the desirability of appointing an Educational officer shall be considered. The question of taking powers under the Bengal Municipal Act for the purpose of forming Education Committees similar to those which are constituted under the Local Self-Government Act, will be considered when the amendment of the Act is taken up.

Loans.

187. On the 31st March 1914, thirteen municipalities remained indebted to Government to the extent of Rs. 8,51,936. Three municipalities received loans during the year, *viz.*, Hazaribagh, Rs. 20,000, for drainage, Arrah and Ranchi, Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 15,000, respectively, for the construction of a market.

Twenty-one municipalities as against 23 in the previous year had outstanding liabilities at the end of the year, amounting to Rs. 47,299, but in no

case did the liabilities exceed the closing balance. The Jajpur Municipality failed to close the year with the prescribed balance equal to two months' working charges.

188. A serious irregularity was brought to light in Sasaram where a ward sarkar failed to grant receipts for the taxes which he collected. A prosecution proved unsuccessful but the culprit was dismissed. Cases of embezzlements by collecting sarkars in Sitamarhi and Darbhanga, and by the tax-daroga in Madhubani are reported. The offender in Darbhanga has been convicted and prosecutions have been instituted in the other two cases. In Monghyr the officiating English Muharrir of the Municipality was prosecuted and convicted of embezzlement. Two collecting sarkars of this Municipality were also prosecuted for misappropriations, but the cases against them fell through. In Purulia there was an embezzlement by the tax-daroga for which he was dismissed. Serious irregularities and absence of control came to light as a result of the audit of the accounts of the Sambalpur Municipality. **Audit of accounts and embezzlements.**

Audit notes on municipalities submitted to Government from time to time disclose the fact that in most cases the irregularities were rendered possible by the omission on the part of the authorities concerned to exercise the check prescribed by the Municipal Account Rules.

The Puri Lodging House Act.

[Report on the working of the Puri Lodging House Act, during the year 1913-14.]

189. The Act was in force in the same towns and places as in the year 1912-13. **Extent of application.**

190. In Gaya the number of licensed lodging houses rose from 560 in 1912-13 to 615 in 1913-14 and the number of lodgers for whom accommodation was provided from 34,847 to 35,043. In Deoghar there was a small decrease both in the number of lodging houses and of lodgers, the number of houses being 64 with accommodation for 2,777 persons. In the Orissa Division the number of lodging houses and lodgers fell from 2,116 and 60,786 in 1912-13 to 896 and 33,193 respectively. The decrease occurred chiefly in Puri town and at the Chatties in the districts of Puri and Balasore and it is accounted for by the occurrence of the great *Naba Kalabar* ceremony in 1912-13. **Number of licensed Lodging houses and other lodgers.**

191. There were 482 prosecutions under the Act during the year and the amount of the fines realized was Rs. 5,810 against Rs. 8,226 in the previous year. **Offences under the Act.**

192. The total income of the lodging house funds during the year (excluding the opening balance of Rs. 1,18,551) was Rs. 1,89,322 against Rs. 1,87,940 in the preceding year. The total income of the Gaya fund amounted to Rs. 1,41,408 against Rs. 38,715 in 1912-13. The increase was due to the inclusion of a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 sanctioned by Government. In the Orissa Division the total income from all sources fell from Rs. 1,47,406 in the year 1912-13 to Rs. 46,048 during 1913-14, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,01,358. The decrease was shared by all the districts except the Jajpur Subdivision where there was an increase of Rs. 225. In Puri there was a decrease of Rs. 99,790 under heads "Fees for issue of Health Officer's certificates" "Fees for licensing Lodging Houses", "Fines" and "Miscellaneous." The decrease under the above heads except "Miscellaneous", was attributed to a return to a more or less normal demand for accommodation after the *Naba Kalabar* ceremony in the year 1912-13. The decrease under the head "Miscellaneous" was due to the fact that Rs. 50,000 was received last year as deposit for construction of Rai Mahabir Prasad Sah Bahadur's Rest House and Rs. 17,582 as fees for the temporary huts specially erected for accommodation of pilgrims for the *Naba Kalabar* and sale-proceeds of huts and pipes purchased for water-supply on that occasion, whereas there was no such receipt during the year under report. **Income.**

193. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,06,318 against Rs. 1,45,509 last year. The large increase of Rs. 1,07,023 in Gaya was due to the **Expenditure.**

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contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Gaya Municipality for sanitary improvements in the town, Rs. 5,000 to the Leper Asylum building fund and Rs. 2,695 towards the installation of X-ray apparatus in the Pilgrim Hospital. There was an abnormal decrease of Rs. 45,728 in the Orissa Division which was shared by all the districts and was largest in the Puri District. The decrease under the head "Miscellaneous" in Puri was due to the large expenditure incurred in 1912-13 in making special accommodation and sanitary arrangements for the *Naba Kalabar* ceremony at a cost of Rs. 72,937 whereas in the year under report only Rs. 2,500 was spent on this account. In addition to ordinary charges a sum of Rs. 26,030 was paid towards the cost of acquisition of land for the Dooly Chand and Rai Mahabir Prasad Rest Houses. The year closed with a total balance of Rs. 1,01,554 against Rs. 1,18,591 in the previous year, of which Rs. 35,117 represented the balance of the sum deposited for the Rai Mahabir Prasad Rest House and Rs. 3,820 for the Dooly Chand Rest House.

Health and Sanitation.

194. In Gaya the year was on the whole a healthy one. There was no case of plague, and the deaths from cholera were comparatively few. There were no deaths in lodging-houses. In the Orissa Division the total number of deaths was 222 against 492 in the preceding year, of which cholera alone accounted for 188. The general health in Deoghar was not good. Cholera broke out in certain parts of the town, and there were two deaths from cholera in the lodging-houses. Special measures were taken during the festivals to prevent outbreaks of disease.

District Boards.

[The Reports from the Commissioners of Divisions on the working of District Boards in Bihar and Orissa during the year 1913-14.—Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds.]

Number of District and Local Boards and of Union Committees.

195. The number of District Boards remained unchanged during the year. That of Local Boards increased from forty to forty-one owing to the re-establishment of the Sadr Local Board in the district of Gaya, and towards the end of the year a new Union Committee was established at Begusarai in the district of Monghyr.

District Boards.—Number of meetings and attendance of members.

196. The eighteen District Boards in the Province, which include the District Council of Sambalpur, held 301 meetings during the year, thirteen more than in the previous year, but of these nineteen proved abortive for want of a quorum. With the exception of the Hazaribagh District Board, which held only ten meetings, all the District Boards met at least once a month and the District Council of Sambalpur held ten meetings as against the prescribed minimum of eight. The average percentage of attendance of official members varied between 48·6 in Bhagalpur and 77·1 in Gaya and that of non-officials between 34·4 in Palamau and 80·9 in Puri, the figures showing a slight improvement over the previous year.

Local Boards.—Number of meetings and attendance of members.

197. In spite of the fact that fourteen Local Boards failed to meet once a month, four more meetings in all were held by these bodies than in the previous year. This and the small increase in the number of members of such Boards from 490 to 493 were due to the re-establishment of the Gaya Sadr Local Board. In Orissa a large decline took place from 101 Local Board meetings in 1912-13 to 81 in 1913-14. The Cuttack Sadr Local Board again showed a want of activity and the Commissioner will be consulted as to its abolition. In Sambalpur both the Zamindari Local Boards, which should have met three times, met only once in the course of the year. The Deputy Commissioner reports that these bodies have no financial powers and that the consequent lack of interest in their work makes it exceedingly difficult to muster a quorum.

The most interesting feature of the working of the Local Boards during the year was the extension of the elective system to the Gaya and Shahabad districts of the Patna Division. The elective system is now in force in all the districts of the Patna Division and in Sambalpur, where elections are conducted under the provisions of the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act (Act I of 1883). The apparent absence of intelligent interest in the elections at

Gaya seems to justify the doubt expressed by the local officers as to the ripeness for the people of the districts for this form of representation.

Union Committees.

198. Nine Unions were in working order during the year. The aggregate income of these bodies from all sources amounted to Rs. 16,601 as compared with Rs. 10,765 in 1912-13, and their expenditure rose to Rs. 14,051, nearly double the figure of the previous year. As usual, contributions from District Boards (Rs. 6,419) constituted the main source of their income. Special taxes for sanitary purposes were levied by all Union Committees except Gopalganj in Saran, Bagaha in Champaran, and Jagatsinghpur in Cuttack. In some instances the imposition of the tax has met with opposition, but it should be realized that, if these institutions are ever to have a real and independent existence of their own, the principle of self-help must be fostered among them. The imposition of a tax under section 118C of the Local Self-Government Act, apart from increasing the resources and power of the Unions, has an educative value and tends to promote the interest of the tax-payers in the objects on which it is spent.

The work of the Union Committees was chiefly confined to sanitation, conservancy arrangements, and the repair of village roads. In the Resolution recorded on the Proceedings of the Sanitary Conference held at Ranchi in August 1913 particular attention was drawn to the part which these bodies might play in the development of rural sanitation. Some steps have been taken in the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions to select suitable areas for the institution of Unions, but little active interest has been shown in the matter.

Financial results.

199. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 13,17,692 and the total receipts of the District Boards from all sources amounted to Rs. 84,53,466. The aggregate amount available for expenditure was thus Rs. 97,71,158, of which Rs. 63,42,071 was spent during the year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 34,29,087. The accumulation of the closing balances is explained by the fact that the incomes of the District Boards were largely and unexpectedly increased during the course of the year, and that the new schemes which were rendered possible by the sudden access of wealth could not be framed and put into execution before its close. Nevertheless the total expenditure of the Boards during the year was larger by thirteen lakhs of rupees than that of the previous year. The income and expenditure under the main heads of account during the past two years are compared below :—

	1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Rs.	Percentage of total income.	Rs.	Percentage of total income.
1	2	3	4	5
INCOME.				
Land Revenue	156	0·003	2,264	·02
Provincial Rates	23,56,721	47·2	48,19,898	57·01
Interest	20,919	0·4	22,940	·2
Law and Justice	16,105	0·3	19,890	·2
Police (Pounds)	2,18,968	4·4	2,23,578	2·6
Education	4,85,602	9·7	9,36,801	11·08
Medical	53,938	1·1	66,801	·7
Scientific and Minor Departments ...	11,974	0·2	16,237	·19
Stationery and Printing	3,946	0·07	3,506	·03
Miscellaneous	1,47,896	2·9	76,389	·9
Railways	4,827	0·1	20,464	·2
Civil Works, including ferries	10,47,586	20·9	13,26,508	15·6
Loans	...	...	75,000	·8
Deposits and Advances	6,30,315	12·7	8,43,390	9·9
Total ...	49,98,953	...	84,53,466	...

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	1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Rs.	Percentage of total expenditure.	Rs.	Percentage of total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
EXPENDITURE.				
Land Revenue	...	...	101	·001
Interest and debt	11,483	0·2	13,359	·2
Administration	1,38,550	2·8	1,50,383	2·3
Police (Pounds)	14,228	0·3	13,580	·2
Education	8,55,818	17·1	11,57,938	18·2
Medical	3,36,492	6·7	4,43,425	6·9
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	65,377	1·3	70,785	1·1
Superannuation allowances and pensions ...	60,394	1·2	56,894	·8
Stationery and Printing	31,634	0·6	31,858	·5
Miscellaneous	15,199	0·3	20,671	·3
Famine Relief	141	0·003	5,706	·08
Railways	3,876	0·08	58,319	·9
Civil Works (Public Works)	28,48,435	57·02	37,61,328	59·3
Repayment of Loans	91,297	1·8	63,429	1·00
Deposits and Advances	5,22,611	10·5	4,94,295	7·7
Total ...	49,95,535	...	63,42,071	...

INCOME.

Provincial Rates.

200. The income under this head showed an abnormal increase, shared by all the District Boards, of Rs. 24,63,177 over that of the preceding year. This was due to the surrender to them of the Public Works Cess. Some increase however took place in Monghyr and Purnea as the result of revaluation proceedings, and in Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh in consequence of better collections of arrears of road-cess. Pending the amendment of the Cess Act of 1880 it has not been possible to surrender the Public Works Cess itself to the District Boards, but equivalent grants have been made in lieu of it.

Pounds.

201. The number of pounds was 1,370 as against 1,338 in the previous year and the receipts rose from Rs. 2,18,968 to Rs. 2,23,578. The increase occurred in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, and was mainly owing to better settlements. The income from this source fell off in the districts of Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore owing, to non-realization of arrear rents and a decline in the sale-proceeds of unclaimed cattle. In Purnea each pound-keeper was made to keep a book in which inspection-notes were recorded and it is reported that the introduction of the system has produced a salutary effect.

Ferries.

202. Receipts under this head showed a net decrease of Rs. 4,934 in the Patna, Tirhut, and Bhagalpur Divisions. The noticeable decline from Rs. 1,50,218 to Rs. 1,37,523 in the Tirhut Division was mainly accounted for by the settlement of ferries at a lower rental in Saran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. It is reported that the system of triennial settlement of ferries in force in the district of Saran has worked satisfactorily.

Contributions.

203. The augmentation grant to District Boards was continued during the year, though it had to be reduced to the extent of the difference between the Imperial assignment to Provincial Revenues as compensation for the loss of the Public Works Cess and the estimated proceeds of that cess. The net grant, which was thus fixed at Rs. 3,15,000 was allotted by divisions, a sum of Rs. 63,000 being placed at the disposal of each Commissioner. In making the distribution Commissioners were directed to have special regard to the relative needs of each district as well as to the importance of different schemes for which subventions were asked. The Local Government has also come to the assistance

of the Boards with liberal grants for specific purposes. Among these grants the following may be mentioned:—Rs. 50,000 to Muzaffarpur for a direct route to Darbhanga; Rs. 50,000 to Champaran for the reconstruction of a bridge over the river Sikrahana; Rs. 35,000 to Monghyr for the reconstruction of a bridge over the river Kiul; Rs. 74,000 to Ranchi for bridging and improving the road to Netarhat; Rs. 1,04,700 to Palamau for the improvement of communications in the district; and Rs. 12,000 to supplement the resources of the District Council of Sambalpur. Further, an aggregate contribution of Rs. 27,322 was made to all District Boards, including Sambalpur, for the improvement of the water-supply in rural areas.

204. The District Board of Muzaffarpur took Rs. 75,000 during the year as the second instalment of the loan of Rs. 1,50,000 sanctioned by the Government of Bengal in 1911 for providing extra water-ways on the Sitamarhi road No. 1. No loan was taken by any other District Board. **Loans.**

EXPENDITURE.

205. The aggregate expenditure under this head rose by Rs. 11,833, the increase being shared by all District Boards except Saran and Purnea. Under this head no particular feature calls for remark, the increase being accounted for by periodical increments in the pay of the employés of the Boards, purchase of new typewriters, and other similar charges. **Administration.**

206. In Resolution No. 10978M., recorded in the Municipal Department on the 27th September 1913, the minimum expenditure on education by each District Board was fixed at the amount actually spent on education in 1911-12 *plus* 10 per cent. of the new grant then made in lieu of the Public Works Cess, the actual sums to be spent by each District Board according to this calculation being specified. Four District Boards, *viz.*, Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, and Monghyr failed to attain the minimum in the year under report. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the Resolution was only passed after six months of the year had elapsed, and partly by prolonged discussions, selection of sites, and other necessary preliminaries to the inauguration of large schemes of expenditure. The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 8,55,818 in 1912-13 to Rs. 11,57,938, the increase being common to all the District Boards except Sambalpur. The increased expenditure was incurred chiefly on the revision of the scale of stipends payable to gurus, amounting roughly to a general increase of Re. 1-8-0 a month, the opening of new primary schools, the purchase of furniture and teaching appliances, and the construction of new school buildings. In Sambalpur expenditure declined, partly owing to the closing of 53 aided lower primary schools for lack of funds and owing to the figure for expenditure on primary education in 1912-13 having been inflated by the payment in April 1912 of some arrear pay for February 1911. **Education.**

The number of middle schools maintained by District Boards remained stationary at 98, though the cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 66,472 to Rs. 78,549. An increase of 23, shared by all the five Divisions, occurred in the number of primary schools maintained by the Boards, which rose to 125. The increase of Rs. 2,59,889 in the expenditure under the sub-head "Grants-in-aid" is mainly ascribed to the payment of stipends to Gurus at the enhanced rates sanctioned by the Local Government.

207. The number of special schools wholly maintained by District Boards fell from five to four owing to the closure of the Industrial School at Samastipur. Three Dom technical schools were maintained by the District Board of Saran, but the unfavourable criticisms of the Inspector of Technical Schools have led the Board to consider the desirability of doing away with their technical character. **Special Schools.**

The total number of aided industrial schools (12) remained unchanged as in the previous year. In Hazaribagh the Damodardih Industrial School was closed because it was not working satisfactorily, but the Patna District Board for the first time gave a grant-in-aid to the Bihar Weaving School. Besides maintaining or making grants-in-aid to technical schools, several Boards awarded scholarships to students attending the Bihar School of Engineering, the

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Government Weaving Institute at Serampur, the Deaf and Dumb School at Calcutta, the Government Art School at Calcutta, the Veterinary College at Belgachia, and other similar institutions.

Medical.

208. As in the case of Education, a minimum standard of expenditure on medical relief and sanitation, including water-supply, has now been fixed for each District Board, of the sums actually spent in 1911-12, *plus* 15 per cent. of the new grant. The failure to spend this minimum amount is noticeable. Though the total expenditure under "Medical" showed an increase of Rs. 1,06,933 over that of the preceding year, which was shared by all District Boards except Puri and Ranchi, not one of the Boards attained to the prescribed standard. The small decrease in the case of the Puri District Board is accounted for by the fact that no severe outbreak of cholera occurred like that which marked the celebration of the *Naba Kalabar* festival in the preceding year. The decrease in expenditure of Rs. 1,212 on the part of the Ranchi District Board was chiefly due to their large outlay in connection with the Ranchi Hospital in 1912-13. The expenditure of Shahabad, Monghyr, Saran, and Darbhanga District Boards on the other hand showed a noticeable increase.

The number of dispensaries maintained by District Boards rose from 104 to 112, but that of aided dispensaries fell by one to seventy-two. Two new dispensaries were opened by the District Board of Muzaffarpur and one each by the District Boards of Darbhanga and Monghyr. In Manbhum three aided dispensaries were transferred to the direct control of the District Board. The Champaran Board maintained a new temporary dispensary, and employed a permanent itinerant doctor to distribute medicine in the interior of the district. In Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Balasore temporary officers were employed for the treatment of cholera and other epidemics. The practice of deputing medical officers to give medical aid at local markets continued in Saran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Ranchi, Palamau, and all the districts of the Patna Division. No steps appear to have been taken in this direction in the Orissa Division as yet. The provision of medical relief in rural areas which are remote from dispensaries calls urgently for closer attention now that the Boards' resources have been so materially increased.

In the Patna Division a noticeable decrease occurred in the consumption of quinine. In Tirhut the decline, which took place in the districts of Champaran and Saran, was counterbalanced by the increase in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. In Chota Nagpur the figures show an increased demand with a preference for tabloids over pice-packets, and it is reported that in this division the popular aversion to quinine shows signs of disappearing.

The majority of Sadr Hospitals in the Province, though technically known as Municipal Hospitals and though administered by the municipalities, receive more financial support from the District Boards than from municipalities.

Sanitation.

209. The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 36,564 to Rs. 54,231 during the year, the increase being contributed by all Divisions except Tirhut, where a small decrease of Rs. 331 took place. The largest expenditure was incurred by the District Boards of Patna (Rs. 12,590) and Gaya (Rs. 11,782), and the smallest (Rs. 299) by Palamau. A noticeable increase occurred in the sanitation charges of the Cuttack and Manbhum Boards, which spent Rs. 5,008 (against Rs. 1,367) and Rs. 4,251 (against Rs. 1,041), respectively, during the year.

The sanitary work done by the District Boards consisted for the most part of the cleansing and disinfection of tanks and wells, the draining of bazars and the provision of sanitary arrangements at fairs. The disinfection of wells through the agency of the police and chaukidars, which was tried in Gaya, produced most satisfactory results over 20,000 wells being cleansed by this agency at a cost of Rs. 2,330. This system is commended to the notice of other District Boards.

The Bhagalpur District Board, which is still the pioneer in the matter of sanitation, now entertains a sanitary staff consisting of a Sanitary Inspector for the whole district and a Deputy Sanitary Inspector for each subdivision.

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Veterinary Charges.

210. The total expenditure under this head showed an increase of Rs. 5,176 over Rs. 48,362 during the previous year. The increased outlay occurred in the following thirteen districts:—Patna, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau, Manbhum, Cuttack, and Puri. The best results seem to have been achieved in the Tirhut Division.

The general tenor of the reports indicates that progress is being made in this branch of administration and that the services of the Veterinary Assistants are being more and more appreciated. The question of improving their pay and prospects is engaging the attention of the Local Government.

Pension.

211. The pensionary charges of District Boards showed a net decrease of Rs. 4,063 as compared with the previous year. A noticeable reduction occurred in Manbhum on account of the payment in 1912-13 of a sum of Rs. 9,547 to the late District Engineer in commutation of a part of his pension.

Famine Relief.

212. The outlay under this head during the year rose by Rs. 5,565, the increase being shared by the District Boards of Patna and Cuttack. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was contributed by the Patna Board towards the relief of distress caused by the heavy flood in 1913. The District Board of Cuttack also spent a sum of Rs. 2,706 on gratuitous relief in flood-affected areas. No other Board spent anything on this account.

Railways and Tramways.

213. Expenditure under this head rose by Rs. 54,443, which was shared by the District Boards of Patna and Shahabad. The two Boards had to pay Rs. 20,127 and Rs. 38,192, respectively, to the Companies concerned to make up the deficit in the guaranteed interest at 4 per cent. on the capital outlay in respect of the Bakhtiarpur-Bihar and Arrah-Sasaram Light Railways. This matter, as observed by the Commissioner of Patna, calls for serious consideration. No new railway project was undertaken by any of the Boards during the year.

Civil works.

214. The total outlay under this important head amounted to Rs. 37,61,328 as compared with Rs. 28,48,435 in the preceding year. The net increase of Rs. 9,12,893, which was distributed amongst all the districts in the Province, is a matter for congratulation. The expenditure under "Communications—Original works" and "Repairs" respectively, was Rs. 3,76,001 and Rs. 2,87,286 in excess of that incurred under those heads in the previous year.

The total mileage of metalled, unmetalled, and village roads increased from 1,515, 13,915, and 7,902 to 1,532, 13,936, and 8,407, respectively, the average cost per mile being Rs. 382·21, 41·62 and 19·6 during the year.

The principal works of improvement undertaken by the District Boards consisted of the construction and repairs of bridges and roads and the erection of model primary schools. The importance of providing districts with good roads need not be emphasized and it is hoped that further rapid progress will be made by the Boards in this direction, with their increased incomes supplemented by liberal grants from Provincial Revenues. For this purpose, systematic programmes of work should be drawn up and the subordinate engineering staff should be adequately strengthened to cope with the additional work that will devolve upon it.

Railway Feeder Roads.

215. In Gaya two feeder roads, one from Jakim Railway Station to Baur-Bahadurpur and the other from Kashthua Railway Station to the Gaya-Shinganj Road, were constructed during the year. A feeder road to the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway from Piro to Sikrahta was also taken in hand in Shahabad, but little could be done owing to the delay in acquiring the land. In Saran a sum of Rs. 1,621 was spent on the improvement of the Marhawra Railway Station feeder road and of the Sasamasa feeder road. The District Boards of Monghyr and Bhagalpur incurred an expenditure of Rs. 28,646 and Rs. 18,680, respectively, on feeder roads. In Cuttack twenty-five feeder roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 43,451 against Rs. 23,313 in the preceding year, the increase being due to the necessity for making good the damage caused by the floods in the Kendrapara and Jajpur Subdivisions. The District Board of Ranchi spent a sum of Rs. 1,482 on the construction of feeder roads to the Piska and Nagjua Railway Stations on the Ranchi-Lohardagga extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The Palamau Board incurred an expenditure of Rs. 27,146 on the Garhwa-Ranka to Sirguja border road and on the Garhwa-Untari-Mirzapur border road. In Manbhum a sum of Rs. 4,488 was spent on

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gravelling the Chas-Talgaria feeder road. The result of the year's work in this direction is generally satisfactory.

Water-supply and water-works.

216. The expenditure under this head for "Original works" and "Repairs" was Rs. 33,693 more than in 1912-13. The increase occurred in all divisions and was most marked in the districts of Manbhum (Rs. 11,503 against Rs. 1,275) and Bhagalpur (Rs. 15,169 against Rs. 8,161). The minimum standard of expenditure fixed by Government, Rs. 5,000, was only reached in 12 out of the 18 districts, *viz.*, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Puri, Hazaribagh, and Manbhum. Of the defaulters the Muzaffarpur, Ranchi, and Palamau District Boards and the Sambalpur District Council have failed for two years in succession. In Sambalpur the District Council originally made no budget provision for this purpose, but eventually spent a sum of Rs. 268 which was found by reappropriation from other heads.

The outlay on water-supply was practically confined to the sinking of new wells and to the repairs and cleansing of existing wells and tanks. And more might have been done to follow the policy advocated by the local Government of taking over the control of private wells.

Drainage.

217. It is satisfactory to notice that the expenditure under this sub-head rose from Rs. 2,752 in 1912-13 to Rs. 14,887 in 1913-14. The District Board of Saran, which leads the way in this respect, was responsible for an increase of Rs. 11,321, due to the construction of new and repair of existing pucca drains. In Manbhum a sum of Rs. 2,619 was spent during the year. The provision of good road-side drains, particularly where the roads pass through bazars, should not be neglected.

Arboriculture.

218. The total outlay under this sub-head showed an increase of Rs. 6,491. The largest expenditure (Rs. 8,660) took place in Gaya and the smallest amount (Rs. 617) in Sambalpur. Five Boards, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore and the District Council of Sambalpur failed to spend the minimum amount fixed by the Local Government in circular letter No. 11641-45M., dated the 21st October 1913.

The District Boards of Monghyr and Bhagalpur alone deputed a Sub-Overseer for training in Arboriculture at the Sibpur College.

Closing Balance.

219. The aggregate closing balances of the District Boards, excluding deposits, amounted to Rs. 25,46,108 against Rs. 10,82,195 in the preceding year. The heavy accumulations of balances, for which every District Board except Sambalpur is responsible, have already been explained. They are also attributable in part to the non-utilization of certain contributions from Provincial Revenues made for specific purposes towards the end of the year. The large amount of deposits (Rs. 8,82,979), which has also swollen the balances, represents as usual outstanding cheques for work done during the year.

Volunteering.

220. The undermentioned Volunteer corps were in existence in this Province during 1913-14 and the figures show their state on the 31st March 1914 :—

Designation.	Enrolled strength.	Efficient.
1	2	3
1. Bihar Light Horse	390	389
2. St. Michael's School Cadet Corps	130	115
3. Chota Nagpur Light Horse	565	507
Total ...	1,085	1,011

The corresponding figures for last year showed 928 Volunteers of whom 861 were efficient.

Marine.

[Administration Report of the Orissa Ports for the year 1913-14 and Report of the Bengal Steam Boiler Commission for 1913-14.]

The Ports of Orissa.

Finance.

221. The total earnings of the ports during the year 1913-14 were Rs. 12,938 or Rs. 374 less than in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 13,199 against Rs. 15,097 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,898.

Trade.

222. There were no imports to the Port of Puri. In Cuttack the import trade decreased slightly owing to the smaller demand for medical stores and other articles for the dispensary and lighthouse at False Point. There was an increase in the total value of imports to Balasore. The marked decrease in the export trade both from Cuttack and Balasore, is attributed to the poor paddy harvest in Cuttack which allowed no margin for export. The total value of trade, imports and exports, fell from Rs. 92,31,319 to Rs. 88,09,969.

Arrivals and departures of vessels.

223. The total number of vessels entering the ports during the year was 188 with an aggregate tonnage of 1,43,338 against 172 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,34,729 in the previous year. The total number of vessels clearing from the ports was 179 with an aggregate tonnage of 1,42,019 against 174 with an aggregate tonnage of 1,35,489 in 1912-13.

Inspections.

224. The Port Officer of the Cuttack and Balasore Ports inspected all the ports during the year under report. The Port Officer of Calcutta did not visit any Orissa port during the year. He inspected the ports after the close of the year.

Health of the Ports.

225. The health of the ports was fairly good throughout the year under report.

Steam Boiler Commission.

Administration of the Act.

226. As in the previous year the administration of the Bengal Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act of 1879 in those places in Bihar and Orissa to which it has been extended remained in the hands of the Boiler Commission under the Government of Bengal.

Extension of the Act.

227. A proposal for the extension of the Act to the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri in the Orissa Division came under the consideration of Government towards the end of the year.

Inspection of Boilers.

228. The number of boilers inspected in the districts of this province, to which the provisions of the Act have been extended, was 1,113 against 1,221 in 1912-13 and a sum of Rs. 19,681 was realised on account of inspection fees against Rs. 21,402 in the previous year. The decrease both in the number of boilers inspected and in the amount of fees collected during the year is due to the declarations of some of the boilers due for inspection in March having been accounted for after the books had been closed on the 31st March 1914. The proportion of the expenditure incurred in the inspection of 1,113 boilers in Bihar and Orissa amounted to Rs. 17,175 and a sum of Rs. 2,110 was spent in carrying out certain improvements and repairs to the Boiler Inspector's quarters at Bhaga, Jharria and Manbhum district leaving a surplus of Rs. 396 to the credit of Government. A scheme for increasing the emoluments of the inspectors under the Bengal Boiler Commission and also for strengthening their staff by the appointment of an additional Inspector has, since the close of the year under review, been sanctioned by the Government of Bengal with effect from the 1st June 1914.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

[The Report of the Director of Agriculture on the working of the Agricultural Department in Bihar and Orissa, for the year ending on the 30th June 1914.]

Organisation.

229. The strength of the Agricultural Department was the same as in the previous year, but the staff has long been recognised to be inadequate and during the year a scheme was drawn up for increasing the superior trained staff by the appointment of two Deputy Directors and one Assistant Director and for raising the number of Inspectors from 6 to 21 so as to provide one for each district. The orders of the Secretary of State sanctioning the reorganisation of the Department were received since the close of the year under report. The consequent increase in the superior and subordinate supervising staffs will supply a want which has long been felt as an impediment to the efficient administration of the department.

Agricultural stations.

230. As the Government of India were unable to sanction the opening of a combined sugarcane selecting station and a cattle-breeding farm at Sipaya, revised schemes are being prepared which will include a cattle-breeding farm at Sipaya started with the pedigree herd which the Hatwa estate generously placed at the disposal of the Local Government and a sugarcane selecting station at some other place in the Tirhut Division. For the new agricultural station at Ranchi, land has been acquired and the construction of the requisite buildings has been begun.

Agricultural education.

231. At the first Diploma examination of the Provincial College at Sabour which was held during the year, ten candidates out of fourteen were successful. Eight of these have since obtained appointments. At the suggestion of the Government of India the advisability of granting scholarships for agricultural education to the sons of landholders is being considered, and pending the full development of the Provincial College, four scholarships will probably be created, two for training recruits for the Department at the Provincial College and two for the education of the sons of substantial zamindars at the Cawnpore Agricultural College. The short vernacular course for the sons of zamindars and cultivators has failed to attract pupils. The result is not unexpected and there is little probability of the scheme being successful till the cultivating classes are convinced by demonstrations near their homes of the advantages of scientific methods of work.

Research and experiments.

232. Experimental work was continued on the same lines as before at the existing Agricultural Stations and Demonstration farms and in the departments of Chemistry, Botany, Entomology, and Mycology. Good results were obtained by Mr. Woodhouse in the Entomological Section in the campaign against the egrotis pest and in the storage of potatoes under sand.

Fisheries.

233. The Fishery Department of the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa continued to be under a staff common to both Governments and its operations were confined mainly to carp and hilsa culture. It is hoped that the provision of a launch will enable the Deputy Director of Fisheries to bring his scientific investigations of these two subjects to a successful conclusion.

Divisional and District Agricultural Associations.

234. The Provincial Association started for Bihar and Orissa transacted no business during the year. Of the Divisional Associations those in Tirhut and Bhagalpur did good work. It is clear, however, that real progress cannot be made by these agencies till they have been recast on different lines. The Director of Agriculture has proposed the abolition of the Divisional Association and the substitution of District Associations. The reorganisation of the Department recently sanctioned renders this possible by the provision of a larger supervising staff and it is hoped that the introduction of the scheme will enable the Association to achieve the objects for which they exist. The number of Agricultural shows and fairs which were held in the province and

aided by the Department was fourteen. The Deputy Director of Agriculture continued to be in charge of the work connected with these exhibitions and shows which received Government grants aggregating Rs. 4,250.

Agricultural Engineering and well-boring.

235. In the absence of an Agricultural Engineer the well-boring operations in the province were under the general control of the Agricultural Chemist. In the Patna Division the success of the operations has convinced many cultivators of the advantages of well-boring. The work has been handed over to the District Boards and proposals for the organisation of three parties of borers to carry on experimental borings in the other divisions under the supervision of a whole-time Agricultural Engineer, are now under consideration. The total length of borings made was 6,406 feet against 7,484 feet in the previous year. The total cost incurred in these operations during the year was Rs. 5,591 against Rs. 5,721 in the previous year. The decrease is due partly to the plentiful rainfall of the year and mainly to the fact that the work of well-boring was handed over to the District Engineers in the latter part of the year when the demand for wells is generally great.

Publication of agricultural information.

236. As in previous years the Department published a number of reports and important papers on various agricultural matters.

Arboriculture.

237. The minimum expenditure to be incurred by each District Board on Arboriculture has been fixed and it is hoped that steady progress in the planting of roadside trees throughout the province will now be made. The expenditure incurred during the year by District Boards on planting out trees and nurseries and the receipt for sale of trees, fruits, etc., were Rs. 53,254 and Rs. 7,961, respectively.

Veterinary Department.

[Report of the Veterinary Department, Bihar and Orissa, for the year 1913-14.]

Veterinary Instruction.

238. The number of students from Bihar and Orissa under training at the Bengal Veterinary College at Belgachia rose from 17 to 23 during the year. Of these fourteen were Biharis, six Oryias and three residents of Chota Nagpur.

Civil Veterinary Department.

239. During the year 1913-14 the staff of the department consisted of five Veterinary Inspectors, two Special Inspectors of inoculation in Chota Nagpur and fifty-seven Veterinary Assistants, all working under the control of the Superintendent. Their work is reported to be good but the staff is not adequate for the needs of the province. The Local Government has under consideration proposals for increasing the pay of the subordinate staff, and as the cost of the increased pay will fall on local bodies, is consulting District Boards on these proposals. The improvement in the prospects of the service will, it is hoped, attract more recruits and thus render possible the employment of an adequate staff in all districts. It has also been recognised that the work of the department cannot be efficiently supervised and controlled by one Superintendent, and in the scheme for the general reorganisation of the department the Local Government will include proposals for the appointment of two imperial officers for the work of superintendence.

With the question of a reorganised staff is closely bound up the question of recruitment to the lower grades. Candidates from Bihar and Orissa are reluctant to undergo a course of training at the Veterinary College at Belgachia in Bengal, and the practicability of establishing a separate college for this province was under consideration when a proposal was received from the Government of the United Provinces for the establishment of a joint college, the cost of which would be shared by the two provinces. The number of students in this province was considered insufficient to justify the institution of a separate college, and the Local Government have intimated to the Government of the United Provinces their readiness to contribute to the joint scheme which has since been submitted to the Supreme Government.

Cattle Diseases.

240. Owing to the interest taken by District Officers and the police the improvement in reporting cattle diseases was maintained. In the Chota Nagpur division the missionaries were of great assistance in bringing outbreaks of disease to the notice of the Veterinary officers. Rinderpest and *Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia* were as usual the most formidable diseases, the former accounting for

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10,359 deaths and the latter for 6,612. In 1912-13 only 2,770 deaths from rinderpest were reported and though this large increase is partly due to the greater accuracy of the reports, there is no doubt that the disease was very prevalent; outbreaks, numbering in all 1,525, were reported from all districts except Darbhanga, and the disease was the cause of considerable mortality in the Chota Nagpur division and in the districts of Gaya and Shahabad.

As contagious diseases were so prevalent and widespread during the year, great attention was paid to inoculation. The experiment initiated in the previous year in Ranchi district for combating the latter scourge through the agency of locally trained inoculators working under the direction of missionaries continued in operation during the year, and over 67,000 cattle were inoculated. In the rest of the province 53,109 inoculations were performed as against 22,124 in 1912-13, and the number would have been even greater had there not been an unfortunate failure in the supply of serum from Muktesar.

Dispensaries.

241. No new dispensary was opened during the year. The number of in and out-patients treated in the 22 dispensaries under the supervision of the department was 23,849 against 25,159 treated in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that one of the dispensaries which belonged to the Hatwa Estate was entirely closed during the year and another at Palamau was temporarily closed during the absence of the assistant in charge in the interior to combat outbreaks.

Breeding-Operations.

242. The first serious attempt to deal with the highly important question of cattle-breeding was made during the year with the establishment of a farm for this purpose at Sipaya in North Bihar under the direct control of the Local Government. The abnormal rise in the price of cattle, which has been remarked in recent years and the deterioration of stock indicated the necessity of undertaking a measure of this kind with the least possible delay. A gift of over 50 head of valuable pedigree cattle which was made by the Maharani of Hatwa supplied the nucleus of a herd which is now maintained under the control of Mr. M. Mackenzie, the Superintendent of Sipaya. The detailed scheme for the equipment and management of the farm is still under the consideration of Government. An experimental Census of the Agricultural stock of the province was taken during the year through the agency of village Chaukidars and Panchayets. The results are satisfactory and future operations of this nature will be conducted at suitable intervals on similar lines. A Special Officer was employed in the year 1912-13 to enquire into the cattle question of the province and his report has not yet been submitted.

Co-operative Societies.

[Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1913-14.]

General Progress.

243. The report for the year 1913-14 embraces a period of fourteen months owing to a change in the date of termination of the year from 31st March to 31st May. The table below summarises the progress of societies of all kinds made during the year ending on the 31st March 1914. The total number of societies registered on May 31st was 877 but these have not been included in the table as the work done in the year 1913-14 was not appreciable :—

Year.	Societies.					Total.	Remarks.
	Central.	Non-Agricultural.		Agricultural.			
		Limited.	Un-limited.	Cash.	Grain.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			No. of Societies.				
1912-13 ...	8	25	16	544	2	595	
1913-14 ...	12	29	13	766	2	822	
			Membership.				
1912-13 ...	685	1,668	315	28,005	...	30,673	
1913-14 ...	1,142	12,096	281	37,270	...	50,804	
			Working Capital.				
1912-13 ...	4,46,955	72,625	4,383	8,48,250	...	13,72,212	
1913-14 ...	8,02,575	1,34,366	6,242	13,44,755	...	22,87,938	

The aggregate working capital shows an enormous increase of $9\frac{3}{20}$ lakhs over the figure for the previous year, having risen from Rs. 13,72,212 to Rs. 22,87,938, nearly one-third of which is contributed by the Central Societies. The apparently extraordinary figures for limited non-agricultural societies are due to the registration of the Chota Nagpur Catholic Co-operative Store, Limited, at Ranchi. The most important event of the year was the establishment, at Bankipore, of a Provincial Bank. The Bank was needed to supply Central Banks with liquid capital in the shape of cash credits at reasonable interest; in the case of backward areas like Orissa, to provide funds without which progress was impossible, and to find an outlet for surplus money during certain months of the year. Further, owing to the recent financial troubles it was thought advantageous for Central Banks, which must deal with the open money market in some way, to have a stable institution of their own to act as a buffer between them and the dangers of financial booms and panics. It was deemed wise at first, in view of experience in other countries, to restrict the business of the Bank to dealings with Central Banking Unions. The Provincial Bank could not, therefore, start with a large share capital and invite deposits from the public as it would thus have often have had large sums on its hands which it could not employ. For this reason the Bank has been started as a "book bank" (Buch kassen), that is, it handles no cash itself but operates on a credit of four lakhs granted it by the Bank of Bengal. This credit is secured by four lakhs of guarantee shares of which only one-twentieth is paid up, the remainder being only callable in the event of the Presidency Bank recalling its loan. The guarantee shareholders earn 6 per cent. on the amount paid up and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the uncalled balance. These shares were sold in blocks of one lakh each. The remaining capital consists of 600 shares of Rs. 500 each, of which Rs. 300 is constituted a reserved liability in the terms of section 69 of the Indian Companies Act. More than half the amount already subscribed has been taken up by the Central Banking Unions themselves. The remaining shares are not being pushed, since the paid-up capital is at present sufficient, and it is desired that the Central Banks should take up more shares as they can afford them.

The Bank has started business by granting cash credits to existing Central Banks to the extent of about three lakhs of rupees, besides giving fixed loans to the amount of one lakh.

244. The number of Central Societies during the period under review increased by four by the promotion of Unions at Barh (Patna), Gaya Sadr, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur; while the number of affiliated Societies also increased from 343 to 593. **Central Banks.**

The financial position of the Central Banking Unions was very satisfactory. The aggregate paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 1,15,000 and the reserve and building funds to Rs. 32,000 or Rs. 1,47,000 in all against loans and deposits amounting to Rs. 6,72,729, a proportion of about 1 : $4\frac{1}{2}$. As in practically no case as yet has more than 40 per cent. of the face value of the shares been called while the preference shareholders are liable for double and the ordinary shareholders for five and sometimes ten times the face value of the shares, the present liabilities are more than covered by the obligations of the shareholders. The banks thus offer excellent security to depositors and except in Orissa the older banks attract deposits freely. The rates offered have been reduced generally during the year from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 and will soon be further reduced to 6.

The Central Banks are reported as a whole to be gradually progressing towards efficiency. The great problem presented is the supervision of the societies. People are ready to come forward to sit on a board or work in an office but are reluctant to leave the towns and inspect village societies. The Registrar is endeavouring to get as directors men who know the mufassal and if possible live in it and is anxious to attract to this work small educated landholders who live in their estates.

245. The number of these societies and of their members rose from 544 and 28,005 during the previous year to 766 and 37,270, of which 593 are affiliated to Central Banks. The most successful is the Chota Nagpur Catholic Mission **Agricultural Societies.**

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Society managed by Father Hoffmann, S. J., in which the number of members, and the amount of the working capital have increased from 9,091 and Rs. 78,062 on March 31st 1913 to 10,349 and Rs. 1,09,369, respectively. Forty per cent. of the working capital is owned by members. Out of Rs. 80,000 given as loans to members during the year Rs. 21,635 was advanced for the purchase of cattle. This shows that the heavy mortality of stock has not decreased since last year and that the attempt to reduce cattle mortality in Ranchi by inoculation which, as reported last year, was being tried through this agency has not met with the success anticipated. The societies managed by the G. E. L. Mission in Chota Nagpur are in a flourishing condition and now number eleven with a working capital of Rs. 28,854 and a membership of 1,635. There is a prospect of these societies forming themselves into a union and this should improve their working.

The Bihar Societies continued to be flourishing. In the Daulatpur circle the business had become too heavy for direction on the old lines and the formation of a Central Bank after the close of the year is expected to infuse new life into the societies and provide the necessary machinery for finance and supervision.

In Orissa the societies in the Jajpur Subdivision of Cuttack are reported to be in some ways the best in the Province; the standard of literacy is high and the people are enthusiastic and competent. It is hoped to establish a Central Bank in the area soon.

Non-Agricultural Societies.

246. Credit societies under this head fall into two classes: those with limited liability and those with unlimited liability. Of the latter there were thirteen in 1914, all situated in or near Ranchi and affiliated to the Ranchi Union. Only one society was reported to be flourishing; in the remaining twelve the aggregate amount of loans was Rs. 2,709 of which Rs. 2,112 was shown as overdue. The 26 societies with limited liability were all "Amla" Societies, consisting for the most part of Government servants. The record of these societies was not good. In Palamau a serious embezzlement was committed by the Honorary Secretary and in other societies a long list of arrears was usually found. The members appear to take no interest in the societies save as cheap loan institutions and take no care to secure repayment of the loans in monthly instalments by deduction from the salary of the borrower.

Other Forms of Co-operation.

247. The Patna Dari-makers Society which was registered on the 1st June 1913 consisted at the close of the year of 66 members holding 308 shares of Rs. 10 each. In spite of want of sufficient capital to purchase yarn and to buy in all the *daries* produced by the members the society did a total business of Rs. 32,886 and made a net profit of Rs. 1,576.

The Chota Nagpur Catholic Co-operative Stores, Limited, or known more commonly in Ranchi as "the *gola*" was registered late in the year. On 31st May 1914, the number of its members was 9,800 and the paid-up capital Rs. 14,411. The working capital now amounts to Rs. 37,200, of which Rs. 22,800 is on loan. The primary object of the society, as stated in the by-laws, is to train the aborigines of Chota Nagpur to trade and thus gradually render them fit to secure for themselves that share in their own country's trades to which they have the first right. The chief business of the society is in rice and salt; the turn over of the year was exceeded by Rs. 1,11,000 and the profit on sales was Rs. 1,578.

Indirect effects.

248. There are many interesting indirect effects of the Co-operative movement among which attention may be drawn to the settlement of disputes in Gaya, the lowering of the rate of interest in areas where societies have been making progress and the discovery of oppression by landholders in areas where new societies have been opened. The societies are beginning to show a keen interest in primary education and by their efforts can do much to improve the conditions under which it is given.

Weather and Crops.

[Season and crop report of Bihar and Orissa, 1913-14. Crop forecasts of Bihar and Orissa 1913-14. Area and yield of certain principal crops in India, 1913-14.]

Character of the Season.

249. In March the rainfall was above the normal in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and below the normal in Orissa. In April it was below the normal everywhere. In May the rainfall was generally above the average. In June it was heavy and exceeded the normal in all districts except Cuttack and Angul, where it was slightly below the normal. In July the rainfall was defective in all districts except Cuttack, Balasore, Angul, Puri, Ranchi, Palamau and Singhbhum. In Cuttack and Balasore the fall was very heavy. In August the rainfall was above the normal in all districts except Champaran, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Cuttack, Angul, Puri, and Ranchi, and there were high floods in Patna, Gaya, Cuttack and Balasore, where the *bhadoi* crops and the newly planted winter rice crop in certain areas were either washed away or severely damaged. Slighter damage by floods and excessive rain also occurred in parts of Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, the Santal Parganas and Hazaribagh. The rainfall in September was general, the fall being on the whole above the normal in Bihar but defective in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. In October the rainfall was still defective in Orissa but was above the normal in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. In November there was practically no rain in Bihar, but in Orissa and Chota Nagpur there was a light to moderate fall. In December the rainfall was above the normal in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, but defective in Orissa. There was practically no rain in January. In February the rainfall was general, the fall being above the normal in all districts of Bihar except Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Monghyr. In Orissa and Chota Nagpur it was below the normal except in Cuttack, Angul and Singhbhum. Slight damage was done to the *rabi* crops by rain and hail in February in some districts of Bihar.

The table below shows the estimated area and outturn in 1913-14 of *bhadoi*, winter and *rabi* crops in comparison with the corresponding revised estimates of the previous year and of a normal year:—

Name of harvest.	Normal area in acres.	Area cultivated during 1912-13.	Area cultivated during 1913-14.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn how much represented the outturn for the year.	
				1912-13.	1913-14.
(1) *Bhadoi*	9,481,600	9,592,700	9,809,900	85	86
(2) Winter { Winter rice ...	12,435,300	12,370,400	12,437,500	70	101
(2) Winter { Sugar cane ...	260,500	266,100	262,900	100	100
(3) *Rabi*	11,343,200	9,350,100	10,219,600	100	102
Total ...	33,520,600	31,579,300	32,729,900	83	97

Bhadoi or Autumn Crops.

250. The above statement shows that the total area cultivated during 1913-14 with different kinds of *bhadoi* crops was estimated at 9,809,900 acres against 9,592,700 acres, the revised figure of last year, the normal area under these crops being 9,481,600 acres.

The rainfall and weather conditions during the sowing period and the early growth of the crop were favourable, but the excessive rain and floods in August severely affected the crops in certain areas of Patna, Gaya, Cuttack and Balasore. Some damage by floods and excessive rain also occurred in parts of Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, the Santal Parganas and Hazaribagh. The excessive rainfall and floods in the districts of Bihar and in Cuttack and Balasore during the growth of the crops and the short rainfall in Orissa at the end of the season affected the outturn of the crops to a considerable

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extent in some of these districts. The Provincial outturn of the *bhadoi* crops was estimated at 86 per cent. of the normal against 85 per cent. of the previous year.

The total area under *bhadoi* food crops was estimated at 9,051,900 acres as compared with a normal area of 8,706,000 acres. The total area sown with all the different kinds of *bhadoi* non-food crops including jute, early cotton, indigo and *bhadoi til* was estimated at 7,58,000 acres as compared with 7,45,100 acres of last year. About 88 per cent. of the total jute crop in this Province is grown in Purnea. The districts of Cuttack and the Santal Parganas together produce about 9 per cent. of the crop. The remaining jute-growing districts are of little importance. There was little rain in April, but in June rainfall was heavy and exceeded the normal in all the jute-growing districts except Cuttack. In July also the fall was heavy in Cuttack and Balasore. In Purnea drought at the sowing time and heavy rain in June affected the outturn of the crop. In the Santal Parganas also damage was caused by excessive rain in June. In August there were high floods in Cuttack and Balasore, where much injury was done. In Purnea the District Officer estimated the crop at 62 per cent. of the normal against 87·5 per cent. of last year. According to the estimates of District Officers the total outturn of the crop of the Province worked out to 63·68 per cent. of the normal yield. The gross yield of crop for the Province amounted to 6,02,862 bales; or in round numbers 6,02,900 bales as against 7,92,897 or in round numbers 7,92,900 bales of last year. Indigo is cultivated in eight districts of Bihar, but principally in the North Bihar districts. In most districts sowing began at the normal time under favourable conditions and the crop promised to be a good one, but the excessive rainfall received later affected the growth and outturn. The returns both per acre and from vats for the Java and Sumatra varieties were extremely poor. According to the estimates of the District Officers the total yield of the crop for the Province worked out to 10,488 factory maunds against 21,910, factory maunds of last year. The decrease is, of course, also due to shrinkage of area sown.

Aghani crops.

251. Weather conditions were on the whole favourable for the preparation of seed beds. Sowing and transplantation of winter rice began generally at the normal time, but transplantation was retarded in certain areas of Patna, Gaya, Cuttack, and Balasore on account of the high floods of August, which either washed away or severely damaged the crop, and when seedlings were available the work of transplanting was done again after the subsidence of the floods. Excessive rain and floods also caused damage in parts of Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. The rainfall in September and October in Bihar and Chota Nagpur was very beneficial to the crop, but the defect in the fall towards the end of the season affected the outturn in parts of Orissa. Some damage by insects was reported from parts of Sambalpur and Ranchi. The area sown with winter rice in 1913-14 amounted to 12,437,500 acres against 12,370,400 acres, the revised figure of the previous year and a normal area of 12,435,300 acres. The outturn of the crop for the province as a whole worked out to 101 per cent. against 70 per cent. in the previous year. Sugarcane is cultivated chiefly in Bihar. Outside Bihar the crop is important only in Manbhum and Hazaribagh. The weather conditions were generally favourable, but the crop was damaged to some extent by the floods of August in Patna, Shahabad, Cuttack and Balasore. Insects also did some injury in Puri. The defective rainfall towards the end of the season affected the outturn of the crop in Sambalpur. According to the estimates of District Officers the outturn of the sugarcane crop for the province was estimated to be normal, *i.e.*, 100 per cent. The estimate for the previous year's crop also was 100 per cent.

Rabi or Spring crops.

252. Sowing began in normal time under favourable weather conditions which continued throughout the season in most districts. In February rainfall was above the normal in all districts of Bihar except Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Monghyr, and slight damage was done to the crops by rain and hail in Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea. The total area under all kinds of *rabi* crops was estimated at 10,219,600 acres against 9,350,100 acres of last year. The total normal area under these crops is 11,343,200 acres.

The total area of various *rabi* food crops including wheat amounted to 7,670,900 acres against 7,115,700 acres in the preceding year. The area sown with various *rabi* non-food crops was 2,548,700 acres against the normal area of 2,653,700 acres. The outturn of the *rabi* crops excluding wheat and oilseeds amounted to 105 per cent. against 100 per cent. of last year. The outturn of wheat and oilseed crops was 100 per cent. in each case.

The early cotton crop is most important in Ranchi, where it covers about half the total area under the crop in the province. The less important districts are the Santal Parganas, Angul, Sambalpur and Manbhum. The weather conditions were generally favourable. The late crop is chiefly cultivated in North Bihar, Cuttack and Singhbhum. The weather conditions were not very favourable in the beginning of the season owing to excessive rain and floods, but prospects improved later and they were reported to be fairly good in all the important late cotton-growing districts. The outturn of the cotton crops (both early and late) for the Province as a whole, including the Native States worked out to 19,448 bales against 20,109 bales last year.

General condition of the Agriculturist.

253. Regarding the year as a whole it may be said that it was one of great prosperity for the agriculturist. The floods of August did on the whole much less damage than was feared at first. The area over which they swept in Bihar is not one that depends entirely or even greatly on either *bhadoi* or winter rice, and, although much discomfort and some small loss of cattle were occasioned at the time, the cultivators were later compensated by a bumper *rabi* crop. It is expected in Orissa that the land affected there will benefit by the deposit of silt.

Forests.

[The Annual Progress Report on Forest Administration in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1913-14, with a summary of progress for the five years from 1909-10 to 1913-14. Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*)—Financial and Revenue.]

Changes in the Administration.

254. Since the close of the year sanction of the Secretary of State has been received to the reorganisation of the Imperial and Provincial Forest Services of the Province. In the Imperial cadre provision has been made for a major charge in the Orissa Feudatory States, while the creation of a new appointment has absorbed a supernumerary post of Assistant Conservator of Forests.

A scheme for the revision of the Subordinate Forest Service is now before the Government of India. The Gandak drift operations under the management of the United Provinces Forest Department were abolished after the close of the year as they had lost their former importance and were inconveniently situated for proper supervision.

During the year under review, a working scheme for the "Old Reserve" in the Santal Parganas drawn up by Mr. Haslett, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, was sanctioned for a period of fifteen years. The system of working prescribed in this scheme is that known as "Coppice with standards" and includes a separate working circle with a short rotation for the exploitation of bamboos.

Changes in area.

255. The rectification of the boundary between the Tholkobad block and Bonai State added 160 acres to the area of reserved forests in Singhbhum, and an increase of 2,598 acres in Sambalpur was effected through the final reservation of fourteen village areas in the Barapahar reserve. A preliminary notification under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act for the reservation of sixteen more blocks in Sambalpur, covering an area of about seventeen square miles was issued during the year. In Sambalpur 2,675 acres and in Puri four acres of nominally protected forest land were leased out for cultivation. The proposal for the reservation of certain protected forests in Khurda mentioned in the last year's report is still under consideration in consultation with the local officers. The total area under the control of the Forest Department was—

(1) Reserved forests—1,727 square miles.

(2) Protected forests—1,103 square miles.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Communications and buildings.

256. The total expenditure on roads and buildings amounted to Rs. 78,527, as compared with Rs. 91,160 in the previous year. Eighty-nine miles of cart road and fourteen miles of bridle paths were constructed at a cost of Rs. 21,059 and Rs. 1,362, respectively, against eighty-two miles of cart road and thirty-five miles of bridle paths in 1912-13. Rupees 840 were also spent on opening out fifty-eight miles of temporary export roads, six hundred and sixty-one miles of cart roads and fourteen miles of bridle paths were repaired at a cost of Rs. 12,587 and Rs. 94, respectively. The average cost of repairs to cart roads was Rs. 19 a mile as compared with Rs. 18 last year. The bulk of the road work was done in the Singhbhum and Kolhan divisions. The total expenditure on new buildings was Rs. 30,566 against Rs. 35,073 in the preceding year. Full use of the unspent balance of Rs. 8,545 from the Imperial grant of the year 1912-13 and of the allotment of Rs. 15,000 assigned to the Forest Department from the further Imperial grant of Rs. 25,000 was made in the year under review.

Forest offences.

257. The number of forest offences reported during the year under review showed again a satisfactory decrease, especially in Sambalpur, being 1,081 against 1,171 in the previous year and a triennial average of 1,392. It would have been considerably greater but for increases in Angul and Puri. In the former district the increase is due to greater vigilance on the part of the Forest Guards. In the latter it was confined to cases of unauthorized removal of forest produce and was caused by the spreading of a report that under the new Settlement the people were allowed to remove green poles under two feet in girth. Much damage was done before the combined efforts of the Police and Forest Departments succeeded in contradicting the report and stopping further fellings.

Protection from fire.

258. The area of reserved forest of which protection was attempted increased from 1,045,882 acres to 1,080,953 acres, while only 5,242 acres of reserved forests were burnt as compared with 34,293 acres in the previous year. This excellent result is attributed to better supervision by the Forest staff as well as to the more favourable conditions of the season. The success attained in Singhbhum is satisfactory ; out of an area of 361,027 acres only 51 acres were burnt.

Protection from cattle and against injuries from natural causes.

259. Very little change took place in the area of reserved forests opened and closed to grazing. One thousand three hundred and seventy-two square miles were closed to all animals, 336 square miles were closed to browsers but left open to all other animals, while nineteen square miles were open to all animals. Cases of illicit grazing fell from 150 to 126, while the number of cattle impounded rose from 538 to 661. Most of the cases were compounded for small sums. In the Khurda Forests of the Puri Division the number of cattle maintained by the raiyats and to a certain extent droves from other parts, are ruining the protected forests, and the question whether it is possible to check it, is being considered. Elsewhere grazing is ample and is nowhere a burning question.

Financial Results.

260. All the divisions show a profit except the Kolhan where, however, the deficit was reduced from Rs. 16,358 in the previous year to Rs. 2,398. The net profit in the whole circle amounted to Rs. 1,40,656 against Rs. 87,978 in 1912-13 and an average of Rs. 98,252 in the five preceding years. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,04,435 against Rs. 4,39,801 in the previous year and an average of Rs. 3,76,419 in the five years ending with 1912-13. Expenditure on the maintenance and improvement of forests fell from 41 to 36 per cent.

Manufactures and Mines.

[Statistics of British India, Part I—Industrial.]

Jute.

261. The area under jute increased from 2,98,300 in 1912 to 3,18,400 acres in 1913. The gross outturn was 6,02,900 bales against 7,92,900 bales of the previous year.

Indigo.

262. The area under indigo in 1913-14 was 63,100 acres against 90,100 acres in the previous year. The gross outturn was 10,488 factory maunds in 1913-14 against 21,910 factory maunds in 1912-13.

263. There were 21 gardens in Ranchi and one in Hazaribagh. The area under tea in Ranchi in 1913 was 2,070 acres and in Hazaribagh 90 acres. The total outturn of tea (black and green) in 1913 was 3,11,630 lbs. as compared with 2,69,072 lbs. in 1912. **Tea.**

264. During the year 365 coal mines were worked in the Province against 329 in the previous year. The total output of coal in the Province was 10,226,389 tons against 9,123,437 tons in the preceding year. This represents, roughly, two-thirds of the total output of India. The greater part of it comes from the Manbhum district where 334 mines yielded 9,281,087 tons of coal. The corresponding figures for the previous year are 306 and 8,289,106. The daily average number of persons employed in the mines rose from 77,891 to 87,362. **Coal.**

265. In the year under report there were two iron mines in the Province, one in Singhbhum and the other in Puri, against one only in Singhbhum in the preceding year. The mine in Puri only produced 56 tons of iron while that in Singhbhum produced 97,471 tons and gave employment to a daily average of 1,245 persons. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 76,083 and 1,500. **Iron.**

266. As in the preceding year, there was only one copper ore mine in Singhbhum in the year under report. The output of ore was 3,639 tons, against 8,984 of the preceding year. The average daily number of persons employed was 1,215. **Copper ore.**

267. During the year the number of mica mines which were worked in the Province (including those which were worked during a portion of the year only) was 547 against 395 in the previous year. The total output in cwts. was 31,239 against 28,376 in the previous year. The daily average number of persons employed in the mines increased from 11,973 to 12,314. **Mica.**

Miscellaneous Manufactures and Industries in each Division.

[Land Revenue Administration Report, 1913-1914.]

268. The manufactures and industries of the Patna division are of little importance and only in a very few cases show signs of expansion. The establishment of a Government Weaving School gave an impetus to the weaving industry at Bihar and a weaving factory has been established in which some well-to-do residents have taken shares. At Dinapore furniture of various kinds and of fair quality is made and the Dinapore oil mills are reported to be doing a flourishing trade, employing about 150 labourers daily. The Mica Mines in the Nawada subdivision are the principal industry in Gaya and gave employment to an average number of 4,684 coolies daily. The output during the year was 307 tons valued at Rs. 2,43,172, against 331 tons valued at Rs. 2,38,872 in the previous year. In Shahabad there is extensive quarrying of limestone and in the south of the Sasaram subdivision five companies are now working. During the year 55,136 tons of limestone, 892 tons of ballast and 10,577 tons of lime were exported showing a considerable advance on last year's exports of 44,138 tons of limestone, 250 tons of ballast and 1,649 tons of lime. Other industries such as the manufacture of carpets at Obra and of tasar cloth at Manpur and Kadirganj are in a decaying condition. The lac industry in Gaya is also declining owing to the fall in prices. **Patna Division.**

269. The indigo industry formerly far the most important industry in the division is still declining and in addition to a large diminution of the area under indigo, the outturn was very poor owing to unseasonable and heavy rain. The sugar factories again had a good year. Three rice mills were established in Champaran, two of which showed considerable profits. In the same district also a silk factory was started by the Salvation Army. In Darbhanga the tobacco trade received an impetus owing to the opening of two factories for dried tobacco leaves to feed the Monghyr Tobacco Company. In Muzaffarpur there was an expansion of jute cultivation from 1,400 to 2,100 acres. **Tirhut Division.**

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Bhagalpur Division.

270. The largest factory in the division is that of the Peninsular American Tobacco Company in Monghyr which turns out cigarettes in large quantities, while the principal trade is the jute trade in Purnea which continues to expand. The quantity of jute grown yearly is increasing to such an extent that the Railways cannot handle it with any degree of expedition. Among the minor industries are the manufacture of guns of tolerable quality in Monghyr town, manufacture of mixed silk and cotton fabric called *Bafta* at Nathnagar in Bhagalpur, oil mills at Monghyr and Lakhisarai, and the weaving industry at Barhait and Berio in the Rajmahal Damin in the Santal Parganas. The stone companies in the Pakour subdivision have suspended work owing to the difficulty of securing a legitimate title to the hills in which stone is to be found.

Orissa Division.

271. The influence of economic changes in Orissa has been indicated only by a rise in the standard of comfort and not by any earnest endeavour to regenerate indigenous industries or to adopt improved methods. The Utkal Tannery in Cuttack is reported to be doing good work while Dr. Harrison's red oxide mine in the Khurda Government Estate is said to be making some headway. In Puri the cocoanut trade is now in a flourishing condition and offers great scope for expansion as the soil is suitable for this profitable crop. In Sambalpur the Hingir Rampur Coal Company increased its operations by taking a lease of an additional area and there is every prospect of the coal business acquiring some importance in this district. Mr. Casey's hemp plantation, the Mahanadi Oil and Flour Mill and the Government Gonda Weaving School continued to work well.

Chota Nagpur Division.

272. The most important industries and manufactures of the province are in the Chota Nagpur division. Messrs. Tata and Company's Steel and Iron Works at Sakchi in Singhbhum give employment to an average of about 9,000 men and women. Pig iron and steel have been sold in all parts of India and have been exported to China, Japan, Australia, River Plate and the west coast of the United States. The Cape Copper Company and the Bengal Iron and Steel Company also continued operations on a large scale with success while mining and prospecting operations for chromium, manganese, granite and limestone were carried on by other companies. In Hazaribagh attempts are being made by the Mica Mining Association to develop mica deposits on more advanced lines and to determine whether it would not be possible to work to greater depths than the abandoned surface workings have yet reached.

Working of the Indian Factories Act.

[Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, for the year 1913. Statistics of British India, Part I—Industrial.]

Number of factories and system of work.

273. There were 34 factories in the province at the close of the year against 26 at the beginning. The average daily number of persons employed was 29,574 of whom 25,191 were adult males. In seven factories work was carried on by means of "shifts," in nineteen under the system of a midday stoppage and in five under other arrangements. The remaining three factories were exempted under Part C of Schedule I of the Act. The Sunday holiday was observed in 21 factories; Sunday or a substituted day in two factories; seven factories were worked under other arrangements, and the remaining four factories were exempted under various sections of the Act.

Inspections.

274. Inspections by the whole-time Inspectors were made in 21 factories once, in seven twice and in two on three occasions. Four factories were not inspected. The District Officers of Muzaffarpur, Saran, Monghyr and Singhbhum also made a certain number of inspections in factories in their respective districts.

General health of operatives.

275. During the year the general health of operatives was good and no epidemics were reported.

Sanitary arrangements and quarters for operatives.

276. The sanitary arrangements in factories were generally satisfactory. The three large factories in the Province, *viz.*, the Railway workshops at Jamalpur, the Peninsular Company's Tobacco Factory at Monghyr and the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Kalimati have been provided with septic tank installations. The majority of the factories are built with liberal ground space. Most of the larger factories provide quarters for some of the operatives.

Wages and general condition of operatives.

277. The general condition of the operatives employed in the factories was good and steadily improving. In the Engineering works there was a marked general increase in daily wages and contract rates which was apparently due to the scarcity of skilled labour, increased cost of living and unusual activity in this particular branch of industry.

Employment of women and children.

278. The daily average number of female adults employed was 3,721, that of boys 513 and that of girls 149. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 1,880, 366 and 105. No serious cases of illegal employment were detected.

Fencing of machinery.

279. Machinery is, as a rule, well fenced. There was, however, a large number of accidents due to machinery at the Tata Iron and Steel Works but the majority of those accidents was caused by the negligence of the workers or direct disobedience of the standing orders of the factory. There were no prosecutions instituted during the year for negligence in fencing machinery.

Accidents.

280. The number of accidents reported during the year was 406 of which 17 were fatal, 122 serious and 267 minor, against 1, 38 and 83 of the preceding year. The increase was more nominal than real and was due to the Tata Iron and Steel Works having omitted to report accidents during 1911 and 1912.

Prosecutions, fires and strikes.

281. There were no prosecutions instituted nor any serious fires or strikes reported during the year.

TRADE.

[Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial.]

I.—Foreign Sea-borne Trade.

Foreign Trade.

282. The value of sea-borne trade was Rs. 28,72,605 or 28·72 lakhs in 1913-14 against 31·71 lakhs in 1912-13, showing a decrease of 2·99 lakhs or nearly 9·3 per cent. The trade is an export one and consists chiefly of the shipment of rice.

The extent to which the export trade of the Province is distributed amongst its three ports will be apparent from the following figures in rupees:—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore	10,18,919	7,17,916
Cuttack	18,32,824	16,16,336
Puri	3,19,453	5,38,353
Total ...	31,71,196	28,72,605

Articles exported.

283. The articles in the export trade and their values are given below:—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grain and pulses—		
Rice not in husk...	31,57,850	28,62,518
Other sorts	4,900	2,500
Dyeing and tanning materials—		
Other sorts	859	*Nil.*
Raw materials—		
Seeds—Jinjili	7,587	7,587
Total ...	31,71,193	28,72,605

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The total quantity of rice and paddy exported to foreign ports was 19,996 tons against 24,244 tons in 1912-13. The decrease is attributed to the small demand for rice in the Colombo and Mauritius markets during the year 1913-14. The shipments go to Ceylon and Mauritius and in 1913-14 were distributed as follows:—

	Ceylon.		Mauritius.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
Cuttack	1,41,050	10,24,340	71,357	5,91,996
Balasore	97,886	7,10,034	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Puri	89,640	5,38,353	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Total ...	3,28,576	22,72,727	71,357	5,91,996

II.—Frontier Trade.

Nepal.

284. The steady increase in the trans-frontier trade between Bihar and Orissa, and Nepal, noticed during the last three years, was not maintained in the year under review, which shows a set-back owing to a fall on the import side. The total value of the trade during the year 1913-14 was Rs. 425·56 lakhs a decrease of Rs. 29·47 lakhs, or about 6·5 per cent., less than the total value of the preceding year. The value stated is exclusive of the movements of treasure, the registration of which continues to be defective, as it is generally carried as personal luggage.

Imports.

285. The aggregate value of the imports declined from Rs. 322·31 lakhs to Rs. 289·33 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 32·98 lakhs or 10·2 per cent. The principal articles of import from Nepal into this Province are agricultural and pastoral products, *viz.*, food-grains, animals (live), hides and skins, jute, oilseeds and *ghi*. Food-grains (including pulse), linseed and raw jute account for 64·2 per cent., and animals and hides and skins for 16·8 per cent. of the total imports. Rice continues to be the largest item of importation, representing 44 per cent. of the total imports. The value of the rice imported amounted to Rs. 127·39 lakhs against Rs. 107·21 lakhs of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 20·18 lakhs or 11·9 per cent. The value of the live animals imported shows a negligible decrease of ·6 per cent., but that of hides and skins a considerable decrease of 63·3 per cent. The import of jute from Nepal was 377,835 maunds against 552,174 maunds in the previous year, the decrease in quantity being 31·1 per cent., and the decline in value 23·4 per cent. Under oilseeds, linseed and rapeseed are the most important; linseed showed a decrease of 17·8 per cent. in quantity, and 40·5 per cent. in value while rapeseed shows an increase of 2·2 per cent. in quantity but a decrease of 2·8 per cent. in value.

Exports.

286. The total value of exports amounted to Rs. 136·22 lakhs against Rs. 132·71 lakhs of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3·51 lakhs or 2·6 per cent. Articles manufactured, as distinct from raw products, constitute the bulk of exports from Bihar and Orissa. The chief items of export are cotton yarn and piece-goods, mostly of foreign origin, the transactions in which improved by Rs. 6·54 lakhs or by 13·9 per cent. Other items of export are metals and manufactures of metals, the export of which decreased by 2·9 per cent. The exports of grain and pulse improved by 4·1 per cent., sugar by 8·0 per cent., stationery by 8·2 per cent., while the exports of petroleum declined by 37·4 per cent., spices by 12·4 per cent., salt by 15·8 and tobacco by 17·7 per cent.

III.—Coasting Trade.

Coasting Trade.

287. The total value of coasting trade aggregated Rs. 57·51 lakhs as compared with Rs. 57·13 lakhs in 1912-13. The slight increase calls for no remarks. The imports rose from Rs. 28·15 lakhs to Rs. 29·84 lakhs or 6 per cent., while the exports fell from Rs. 28·98 lakhs to Rs. 27·67 lakhs or by 4·5 per cent. The statement below shows the value of coasting trade in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore. Puri has no coasting trade.

		Balasore.	Cuttack.
		Rs.	Rs.
Imports.			
Merchandise	Indian ...	18,75,297	147
	Foreign ...	11,08,335	764
Treasure	...	...	...
Total	...	29,83,632	911
Exports.			
Merchandise	Indian ...	27,26,804	40,029
	Foreign ...	250	*Nil.*
Treasure	...	...	...
Total	...	27,27,054	40,029

IV.—Trade by Railway and River.

Division and value of the trade.

288. The main division of this trade (exclusive of animals and treasure) and its estimated value are exhibited in the following table:—

Year.	Imports into Bihar and Orissa from other provinces including Calcutta.	Exports from Bihar and Orissa to other provinces including Calcutta.	Imports into Bihar and Orissa from Calcutta.	Exports from Bihar and Orissa to Calcutta.
1912-13	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
	26,408,491	254,086,632	10,637,839	107,404,597
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	20,63,78,135	29,20,23,945	13,63,50,218	13,87,42,334
1913-14	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
	31,630,953	239,288,552	13,164,292	99,613,806
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	24,08,13,514	29,70,28,797	15,85,26,501	13,48,66,776

Of the total value of the imports into Bihar and Orissa (Rs. 24·08 crores), some 65·8 per cent. was contributed by the Calcutta trade block, 15·1 per cent. by Bengal excluding Calcutta, 10·6 per cent. by the United Provinces, 3·7 per cent. by the Central Provinces and Berar, and the remaining 4·8 per cent. by other Provinces.

Of the total exports of Rs. 29·7 crores, 45·4 per cent. went to Calcutta, 26·9 per cent. to Bengal excluding Calcutta, 13·0 per cent. to the United Provinces, 3·6 per cent. to the Central Provinces and Berar, 3·5 per cent. to the Punjab, and the remaining 7·6 per cent. to other Provinces.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Imports.

289. The principal articles of import from Bengal including Calcutta were cotton manufactures (Rs. 8·04 crores), metals and manufactures thereof (Rs. 2·65 crores), Railway plant and rolling stock (Rs. 1·39 crores), grain and pulse (Rs. 1·32 crores), sugar (Rs. 1·15 crores), oils, chiefly Kerosine (Rs. 1·01 crores), salt (Rs. 72·7 lakhs), spices (Rs. 45·3 lakhs), and gunny bags and cloth (Rs. 43·7 lakhs); from the United Provinces, grain and pulse (Rs. 90·7 lakhs), cotton manufactures (Rs. 40·2 lakhs), metals and manufactures thereof (Rs. 16·4 lakhs), sugar (Rs. 15·7 lakhs), oilseeds (Rs. 6·7 lakhs) and Opium (Rs. 4·6 lakhs); from the Central Provinces and Berar, Cotton manufactures (Rs. 32·5 lakhs), lac (Rs. 6·87 lakhs), *ghi* (Rs. 4·19 lakhs) and Railway materials (Rs. 2·75 lakhs).

Exports.

290. The principal exports from Bihar and Orissa to Bengal including Calcutta were coal and coke (Rs. 4·26 crores), Railway plant and rolling stock (Rs. 2·77 crores), oilseeds (Rs. 3·02 crores), grain and pulse (Rs. 1·77 crores), jute raw (Rs. 1·71 crores), hides and skins (Rs. 1·28 crores), metals and manufactures thereof (Rs. 1·18 crores), tobacco (Rs. 75·3 lakhs), lac (Rs. 67·4 lakhs) and indigo (Rs. 13·4 lakhs); to the United Provinces, coal and coke (Rs. 87·8 lakhs), grain and pulse (Rs. 46·4 lakhs), tobacco (Rs. 44·6 lakhs), Railway plant and rolling stock (Rs. 32·8 lakhs), sugar (Rs. 27·3 lakhs), metals and manufactures thereof (Rs. 25·7 lakhs), lac (Rs. 19·2 lakhs) and cotton raw (Rs. 12·1 lakhs); to the Central Provinces and Berar, Indian silk raw (Rs. 25·8 lakhs) and sugar (Rs. 22·1 lakhs).

Internal Trade.

291. For the purpose of estimating internal trade by rail, the Province is divided into four blocks known as the Patna City, Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur blocks. The trade between those blocks during the year under report is estimated at 29,891,720 maunds of goods. It consists chiefly of food grains, sugar, stone and other building and railway materials, timber, metallic ores, coal and coke.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Establishment.

Administrative changes.

292. The appointments of Chief Engineers and Secretaries to Government continued to be held by Messrs. White and Gardiner during the year under report and those of Under-Secretaries Roads and Buildings, and Irrigation and Marine, by Messrs. Wardle and Priday. On the retirement of Mr. R. E. Carter, Superintending Engineer on the 16th of May 1913, Mr. W. S. Bremner assumed charge of the Orissa Circle and continued to hold it for the rest of the year. Mr M. H. Arnott, Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, retired on the 2nd of July 1913 and Mr. J. C. Hewitt took over charge of the Circle for the remainder of the year. Mr. A. H. C. MacCarthy held charge of the Gandak Circle until May 1913 when he proceeded on combined leave and made over charge of the Circle to Mr. J. C. Hewitt who was subsequently relieved by Mr. R. C. Edge, Officiating Superintending Engineer. Mr. F. Clayton, Superintending Engineer, transferred from the Central Provinces, relieved Mr. Edge in December 1913. Messrs. E. Blaber and G. L. Searight held charge of the Western and Eastern Circles respectively throughout the year.

A temporary Division was formed on the 1st of November 1913 at Akhoyapada to carry out special repairs to the Burra Weir, and a temporary Subdivision was formed at Puri to carry out the completion of the Government House. This Subdivision was abolished on the 1st November 1913.

The Purulia Subdivision of the Chota Nagpur Division was transferred to the Hazaribagh Division and certain temporary Subdivisions were formed in the Chota Nagpur and Sambalpur Divisions for the efficient execution of the large number of works in progress.

Owing to increase of work, the old Bankipore Subdivision of the Patna Division was split up into two Subdivisions.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Architect.

293. The work of the Architect's office having further increased it was found necessary to employ a second Assistant Architect with the sanction of the Secretary of State, and Mr. H. S. Pollen was appointed from England to the post which he joined on the 11th of February 1914.

Ministerial staff.

294. Memorials from the Ministerial Staff of Circles and Divisions and from Accounts clerks for the improvement of their pay and prospects were received and the matter is under consideration.

Upper subordinates.

295. Memorials from the Upper Subordinates of Bihar and Orissa in respect of their pay and prospects were forwarded by the Government of India and were returned to that Government with the opinion of the Local Government. Final orders of the Government of India are awaited.

Recruitment and training of Accountants.

296. The functions of the Accountant-General and the Local Government in matters pertaining to the recruitment, training, promotion and control of the Accounts Establishment were under discussion during the year. The proposals of the Comptroller and Auditor General and the views of the Local Government on the subject were submitted to the Government of India.

Engineering Conference at Simla.

297. During the year, an Engineering Conference was held at Simla, at which papers by Mr. C. A. Marchant, Honorary Assistant Engineer, on the "Self-acting Crest Shutter on the Birupa Anicut", by Mr. S. C. Chakrabatti, Executive Engineer, on "the Silt question in the Sone Canals", by Mr. G. L. Searight, Superintending Engineer on the "Training of the Gandak River," and by Mr. H. H. Stevens, Executive Engineer on the "Tribeni Canal Extension." were read.

Buildings.

Imperial Works.

Military works.

298. Two wells were sunk and a protective embankment built round them at the Gurkha Recruiting Depôt at Laheria Serai. At Chandipur the new corrugated iron shed was completed and some materials were collected for additions and alterations to the Shell store. Attempts to sink an inner ring in the well proving unsuccessful, the main well was sunk 12½ feet deeper.

Civil Works. Post and Telegraph offices.

299. The combined Post and Telegraph offices at Monghyr and Araria, which were in progress from the previous year, were nearly finished, and a commencement was made with the new combined offices at Bhagalpur and in the new Capital at Bankipore. Minor improvements were carried out to the Post Offices at Chaibassa, Hazaribagh and Jharria. A small combined Post and Telegraph Office with quarters for the staff was constructed at Sakchi. Some materials were collected for a temporary telephone exchange at Loyabad, for a combined Post and Telegraph office at Akhoyapada and for reconstruction of the stage huts attached to the combined Post and Telegraph office at Jajpur and also for the combined Post and Telegraph office at Motihari. The old Police guard's quarters at Gulzarbagh were converted into a Post and Telegraph office with Post Master's and Signallers' quarters and a portion of godown No. 1 of the Opium Factory was made into the Postmaster-General's office.

Miscellaneous.

300. In the Nepal Residency some minor works were completed and an electric installation erected by the Nepal Durbar. At Pusa the extension of the office of the Director of the Agricultural Research Institute and one-third of the work in extending the Library in Room No. 1, ground floor, of Phipps Laboratory were finished. At Dhanbaid improvements were carried out to the office of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India and quarters were built for the second clerk and the additional Mining staff.

Provincial Works.

Court Buildings.

301. The Commissioner's Court at Bankipore was nearly finished and a beginning was made with that for the Commissioner at Muzaffarpur. The Civil Court buildings at Cuttack were completed and good progress was made with the construction of the Sessions Court at Balasore. The conversion of the Sessions Judge's Court into the District Judge's court at Monghyr, the construc-

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tion of new Civil Court buildings at Purulia, additions and alterations to the Civil Court building at Sambalpur, the extension of the Deputy Commissioner's court building at Daltonganj, the provision of iron racks for Forms and Stationery in the Collectorates at Cuttack and Gaya, and the construction of a record-room for the Deputy Commissioner's court at Hazaribagh were all in progress. Additions and alterations were carried out to the court for the Magistrate and Collector at Monghyr, to the Deputy Commissioner's court building at Purulia and to the Collectorate record-room at Muzaffarpur. A new record-room was built for the Judge's court at Muzaffarpur and quarters were constructed for the Treasury guard at Dumka. The Deputy Commissioner's court at Chaibassa was remodelled and iron racks were provided in the Malkhana of the Police court. The existing record racks of the old Collectorate at Balasore were replaced by T. iron racks. Materials were collected for improving the record racks in the District Judge's court at Chapra, constructing the remaining wing of the record-room of the Judge's court at Purnea, and the Treasury guards' quarters at Araria. The Malkhana and Hajat room in the Subdivisional court at Supaul, the extension of the Subdivisional court at Banka and quarters and cook-house for the Treasury guards and a godown for the Subdivisional court at Pakour and a portico to the Subdivisional court at Dhanbaid were all completed. A start was made with the construction of an additional court building at Jamui and with the Subdivisional court building and Treasury guards' quarters at Bargarh. The extension of the Subdivisional court building at Bhadrak and the Bench courts at Khagole and Barh were taken up and nearly finished.

Materials were collected for a new Munsif's court at Aurangabad and the construction of single Munsifis at Bargarh and Bhadrak and of a witness shed in the compound of the single Munsifi at Jajpur were commenced. The single Munsifis at Kendrapara and Jajpur were completed.

The old Batwara office at Bankipore was extended at a cost of Rs. 11,975.

Circuit House.

302. Materials were collected for constructing a Circuit House at Dhanbaid.

Excise buildings.

303. The warehouses at Samastipur and Phulparas in the district of Darbhanga and the additions and alterations in the distillery buildings, including the construction of a liquor vat shed, at Bettiah were nearly completed.

The fermentation shed in the Bhagalpur Distillery was converted into a *bhang gola*. Improvements were made in the distillery buildings at Rajmahal, and a verandah was added to the *ganja gola* at Bhadrak. Preparations were made for the construction of a *ganja gola* and liquor godown at Bargarh.

Jails.

304. In the Gaya Jail, the construction of a new Forms Press building and a Forms store and despatch room was in progress. The double-storeyed barrack in the Purulia Jail in progress from the previous year, was completed. The construction of the sub-jail buildings at Giridih and Bargarh, and the extension of the Sambalpur district jail, including the erection of a segregation ward, were taken up during the year. Materials were collected for additions and alterations in the Dumka Jail, and for the construction of a sub-jail at Chatra and a Jail Hospital at Purulia. Various works of minor importance were taken up or completed during the year, the principal being the addition of an office room to the Mithapur Jail, quarters for the warders in the Deoghar sub-jail, provision of a verandah to the double-storeyed barrack in the Central Jail at Buxar, providing pipe connections in the Gaya Jail, additions and alterations in the sub-jail at Bhabua and the renewal of the pump of the Ranchi Jail.

Police.

305. The new barracks for the constables in the old Fort at Nathnagar, the hospital and subsidiary buildings in the Police Training School at Nathnagar, and an additional barrack for 40 constables at Arrah were completed. Considerable progress was made with the construction of the new Reserve police barracks and police hospital at Angul. The other works of importance that were in progress during the year are, cubicles for married constables and head constables at Angul, new barracks for the Reserve Police at Bhagalpur and for constables in the Jhowganj police-station, the construction

of town out-post buildings at Gaya and of a separate police office at Balasore, and the extension of the police hospital at Arrah. Materials were collected for the construction of a two-storeyed barrack for the Reserve Police Lines at Purnea, police-station buildings at Ambabhona and for the police hospital at Chapra. The opium buildings at Monghyr were converted into a police office. Quarters for the European Sergeant of the Armed Police were completed at Purnea, and commenced at Purulia, whilst some materials were collected for similar quarters at Bhabua. Other works that were carried out or were in progress during the year are: additions to, and alterations in, the Sadr Thana, Purnea, conversion of the police barrack at Bakerganj into quarters for Sub-Inspectors, extending the Police magazine and police hospital at Arrah, the construction of a reserve office with store room, armoury and magazine at Angul and additions to and alterations in the quarters of the European Inspector of the Armed Police at Angul and in the two sets of Inspectors' quarters at Purulia.

306. The second storey over the new Hindu hostel of the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack and the hostel Superintendent's quarters were completed and materials were collected for constructing a new building for the gymnasium for the college. On the land acquired to the east and west of the Patna College for educational buildings, collection of materials for the following buildings was commenced and the construction started: (1) Chemical and Physical Laboratories at the Patna College, (2) Training School, (3) Middle School, (4) Training College, and (5) Collegiate School. **Education.**

The construction of a residence for the Superintendent of the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh was commenced. Hostels were constructed in connection with the Zilla schools at Purulia, Chaibassa, Sambalpur, Balasore, Monghyr and Gaya and a start was made with the new boarding house for the Training School at Cuttack. The Hostel Superintendent's quarters attached to the Zilla schools at Purulia, Balasore, Monghyr and Gaya were finished.

The extensions of the high schools at Sambalpur and the normal school at Balasore were finished and those at Dumka, Gaya and Daltonganj in progress. Materials were collected for the extension of the Zilla school at Purnea, for drill sheds at Bhagalpur, Balasore, Sambalpur, Chaibassa and Purulia, and for the conversion of the old district jail buildings into a training school at Bhagalpur. The scheme of the combined water-supply for the Reformatory school and Central Jail at Hazaribagh was nearly finished and various works of improvements were carried out in connection with the Zilla school and Reformatory school at Hazaribagh.

Good progress was made with the construction of an office building for the Deputy Inspector of Schools at Angul. The Model Primary girls' school at Sambalpur was nearly completed and the Middle English school at Patna was in progress. A start was made with the construction of the Middle English school at Pusa and a hostel for the Middle English school at Angul.

Good progress was made during the year with the scheme for the provision of new Guru Training schools both in constructing new buildings and remodelling and improving existing ones.

307. For the improvement of the Temple Medical School at Bankipore a plot of land with buildings was acquired at a cost of Rs. 42,811 and materials were collected for the proposed water supply for the school. The charitable dispensary at Dumka was enlarged to provide accommodation for the Civil Surgeon's office. At Ranchi a start was made with the European Hospital, Nurses' quarters and subsidiary buildings, whilst the Vaccine Depôt at Nankum (Ranchi) was nearly completed. The construction of wards for infectious diseases and a moribund patient in connection with the main hospital at Sambalpur and of the operation room and covered passage for the Daltonganj Dispensary were in progress. Marble flooring was provided in the operation room of the General Hospital at Cuttack. A new dispensary was begun at Banpur. **Medical.**

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A second class mortuary was built at Chaibassa and two third class mortuaries were completed at Dinapur and Bargarh, two were also begun at Giridih and Bhadrak whilst materials for similar buildings were under collection at Banki and Ballandapara.

Quarters were provided for the Compounder at Phulbani and materials collected for the quarters of the Assistant Surgeon attached to the Police Hospital at Angul and for the Lady Doctor of the General Hospital at Cuttack.

Registration.

308. The new Registration office at Balasore was completed and the Sadr Registration office record-room at Dumka was extended. The work on the Sub-Registration offices at Nawadah and Belsund, as well as additions and alterations in the Honorary Magistrate's Court at Bhabua to provide accommodation for the Sub-Registration office and the erection of an additional row of racks in the Registration buildings at Arrah were in progress. Materials were collected for the Sub-Registration offices at Jajpur, Khurda, Mirganj, Parihar, Samastipur, for the extension of the Sadr Registration office at Laheria Serai and for certain improvements to the Sub-Registration office building at Purulia. The additions and alterations in the Registration office at Monghyr were nearly completed.

Monuments and antiquities.

309. The restoration work in the main temple at Kanarak was continued and the construction of a sculpture shed begun. The conservation of the Buddhist stupa at Kesaria was finished.

Burial grounds.

310. The old graves in the cemetery at Cuttack were numbered by fixing sand stone pillars with numbers marked on them. The extension of the Daudpur cemetery was in progress.

Residences for Lieutenant-Governor and Government officials.

311. A number of works were carried out in the Government House at Bankipore, the principal of which were a modified system of surface drainage in the compound, quarters for Police, clerks, Post Master and married sowars, a hot water installation, a tent godown and the erection of an oil engine to drive the dynamo in connection with the electric installation.

The following works were completed in connection with the temporary Government House at Ranchi :—

Sinking an 8 feet diameter well near the escort lines for water supply, constructing quarters for a Native officer and for bachelor and married sowars; followers, additional peons and servants, syces, chaffeur and clerks; constructing a stable for horses, a workshop, a godown, an office building for clerks, a shed for sullage water and a urinal for servants.

The Government House at Puri, which was commenced during the latter part of the previous year, was completed and an electric installation erected.

The residence of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division at Cuttack (Lalbagh House) was transferred from the Irrigation to the Buildings and Roads Branch at a valuation of Rs. 15,000. Houses were acquired at Bankipore for the residences of the Commissioner, Patna Division, the Civil Surgeon, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Deputy Superintendent of Police. The residences for the Commissioner of the Tirhut Division at Muzaffarpur, the District Judge of Manbhum-Sambalpur at Purulia, the Agency Forest officer at Sambalpur and Deputy Magistrate at Daltonganj in progress from the previous year were completed. New residences were built for the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division at Ranchi, the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, four Indian Deputy Magistrates and four Indian Professors of the Education Department at Bankipore, and for two Assistant Indian Professors of the Agricultural College at Sabour. The construction of residences for the Munsifs at Banka and Hazaribagh, a European Deputy Magistrate at Hazaribagh, an Indian Deputy Collector at Purnea, and a Sub-Deputy Magistrate at Angul and a Sub-Deputy Collector at Jajpur and also additions and alterations in the Burdwan House at Bhagalpur to adapt it for a combined office and residence of the Executive Engineer were in progress. Materials were collected for the construction of residences for the following officers :—

Subdivisional officers at Dhanbaid and Bargarh.

Munsifs at Beguserai, Purnea, Buxar, Madhubani, Bargarh and Samastipur.

Deputy Magistrates at Purnea, Kissenganj, Gaya, Chapra and Motihari (2).

Assistant Superintendent of Police at Kissenganj.

Sub-Deputy Collectors at Aurangabad and Bettiah.

Assistant Tahsildar at Bargarh.

Additions and alterations were carried out in the residences of the Deputy Commissioner and Civil Surgeon at Purulia, the Munsif's residence at Chatra, the Civil Surgeon's residence at Daltonganj, residence of the Superintendent of Police and the Tahsildar's quarters at Angul, and the Subdivisional officer's residence at Phulbani. Electric lights and fans were installed in the old Judicial Commissioner's residence at Ranchi. The bungalow No. 28 at Hazaribagh was converted into a residence of the Executive Engineer, Hazaribagh Division, and special repairs were carried out to the house known as the "Towers," recently acquired for the residence of the District Judge at Monghyr.

Government Buildings at Ranchi.

312. Electric call bells were fitted on the ground-floor of the Secretariat Buildings at Doranda, and a lift for files was constructed. In the Secretariat record-rooms, shelves for records were provided and tiles placed on the roof with a view to the reduction of the temperature. Tiles were also placed on the roof of the building occupied by the office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies. Various works of improvement were carried out in the staff quarters at Ranchi and Doranda and new temporary quarters were built for the Chief Superintendent of the office of the Accountant-General, and the Registrar, Revenue Department.

Twenty-two bachelors' quarters at Hinu were converted into "C" type quarters and four bachelors' barracks into married quarters.

A 12′ diameter well was constructed near the spring in the race course at Ranchi to increase the supply of water to the Government House and staff quarters.

A new well was sunk on the bank of the Bhusur river from which water is pumped and forced through pressure filters into overhead tanks at Hinu for supply to the occupants of the temporary clerks' quarters.

Capital Works at Bankipore.

313. The preparation of the site and collection of materials for Government House were started. Nine permanent bungalows for high Government officials were practically completed and quarters were built for 11 European and 32 Indian clerks. Two houses, known as the Chota Nepali kothi and the Bara Nepali kothi, were acquired, the former as a residence for the Secretary to the Board of Revenue and the latter for the two members of the Executive Council in the first instance. Materials for the High Court, the Secretariat and other buildings were in course of collection. A temporary Inspection bungalow to accommodate visitors and also temporary offices and residences for the Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer and the Government Architect were completed. One of the Opium buildings at Gulzarbagh was converted into a Council Chamber and the Saw Mill office and a portion of an Opium Godown into the Sanitary Engineer's office. The work in connection with the construction of the main roads and drainage of the Capital site made good progress.

Public Works Department Buildings.

314. A new temporary office was constructed for the Executive Engineer of the Patna Division in the compound of the Store Godown, Bankipore. The Public Works Godown at Buxar was converted into the Subdivisional officer's residence. The construction of an office and quarters for the Sub-Overseer at Basta and Sectional officers at Boad and Kantilo and the remodelling of the Public Works Subdivisional officer's office, residence and godown at Laheria Sarai, which were in progress from the previous year, were completed.

Miscellaneous.

315. At Sabour Agricultural College the Hospital and Isolation Ward were nearly finished. At Gulzarbagh Opium Factory the old chest-shed and a godown in the Saw Mills compound were converted into a Sanitary Inspector's Training School and a Sanitary Laboratory respectively. Fire hydrants

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and an electric installation were erected in the old factory buildings occupied by the Secretariat Press. The Political Agent's office at Sambalpur was completed and some materials were collected for the construction of a Settlement Office building at Daltonganj. Out offices were constructed for the Kanungo's office at Angul and the quarters for the Overseer and clerk attached to the Agricultural Farm at Bidyadharpur were completed.

Contribution Work.

316. The hospital building at Rajmehal was completed. The Pilgrim Hospital at Puri was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 32,000 and an infectious diseases ward was added to the General Hospital at Cuttack at a cost of Rs. 10,500. Fly-proof shutters were provided to the doors and windows of the Pilgrim Hospital at Puri. The construction of a maternity ward in the General Hospital at Cuttack was in progress.

Communications.

Roads and Bridges.

317. The work of the year consisted mainly in the construction of the improvements to the various sections of existing roads which are being linked together to form a through line of communication between Bihar and Orissa. The major part of the work done and expenditure incurred has been in Chota Nagpur, the most backward of the three divisions of the Province. Good progress was made in regrading, metalling and culvert construction on the hill sections of the route between Bandgaon and Chakradharpur and in remetalling the length between Chakradharpur and Chaibassa. Beyond Chaibassa reconstruction of the newly provincialised section up to Jaintgarh was started and the greater part of the metal collected. Throughout this route important bridge work has been in progress throughout the year. The bridges over the Barakar (5 spans of 150 ft.) on the Grand Trunk Road, and over the Damodar (12 spans of 60 ft.) were nearly completed at the close of the year. South of Ranchi towards Chaibassa the list of major bridges sanctioned and begun is a long one. The Kanchi (4 spans of 30 ft. and 2 spans of 60 ft.), the Tajna (8 spans of 30 ft.), the Harnai, the Lohargajadar (2 spans of 30 ft.), the Chellendari (2 spans of 30 ft.), the Jurisurgaon (single span of 20 ft.), the Tebo (2 spans of 37 ft.), the Deogang, the Nakti (3 spans of 36 ft.), the Karanj, (a single span of 35 ft. and 2 spans of 12 ft.) and the Bamni. On most of them considerable progress was made during the year, while that over the Tajna was completed. Surveys and estimates were in progress in connection with this route to link it up with the Patna District roads through the Gaya District over the hill ghat lying between Chandwara and Rajouli, and at the southern end of the route the designs and estimates for the Baitarani bridge connecting it with the roads of the Tributary States, have been prepared.

Elsewhere in Chota Nagpur improvements to communications have been made. The last unbridged river on the Ranchi-Purulia road has been bridged at Kita. Five miles of the Ranchi-Pithoria road have been taken over from the District Board and a bridge over the Potpoto river (2 spans of 80 ft.) on the 4th mile commenced. The metalled surface of the main provincial road through Ranchi was widened from 16 to 30 feet and several minor lengths of Municipal road in the town taken over by Government for maintenance. A beginning was made with a general scheme for widening one flank of all the main roads to 8 ft. to ease the passage of traffic during times of metal renewals.

In the Orissa Division the improvements of the Sambalpur-Sonepur Road and of the Khalsa section of the Sambalpur-Cuttack Road were finished and those of the second section of the latter road taken in hand. The Orissa Trunk Road in the neighbourhood of the Baitarani river which had been damaged by heavy storms was under repair during the year. Projects for metalling and bridging the Bargarh-Bolangir Road in the Sambalpur District and for bridging the Salindi river on the Orissa Trunk Road received approval. Work on the collection of material for an important bridge over the Malati river near Sambalpur was begun and improvements to causeways on the Jharsuguda-Bhosma Road were completed.

The Bihar section contains short lengths only of provincial roads and little work has been required. The metalled surface of the Bankipore-Dinapur Road was widened to 18 feet, and the construction of roads within the area of the new capital of the Province at Patna was begun and good progress made.

318. Some additions have been made to the list of Inspection Bungalows and rest houses during the year. Two bungalows have been built on the Netarhat plateau, which has been suggested as a possible summer headquarters for the Province. New bungalows have been constructed at Purnacote on the Angul-Tickerpara Road and at Chotapalu on the Ranchi-Hazaribagh Road. Rest houses at Israpal on the Cuttack-Sambalpur Road, at Saraya on the road to Bagodar, and at Chowparan on the Grand Trunk road were under construction; an existing building at Hazaribagh was converted into an Inspection bungalow. **Bungalows.**

319. Planting and maintaining roadside avenues has continued on the same lines as in former years. **Arboriculture.**

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

320. The work of protecting the right bank of the river Ganges in front of the Training School and Temple Medical School at Bankipore, to which administrative approval was accorded last year, was sanctioned and taken in hand during the year. **Protective Works.**

A project was sanctioned for (1) improving the drainage system in the Court compound, and (2) constructing an embankment on the south side of the Sainthia Road to protect the Civil buildings at Bhadrak. Very little progress was made during the year on the former, while some materials only were collected for the latter.

Certain works were carried out round the civil station of Laheria Sarai in the district of Darbhanga to protect the town from floods.

321. Of the three electrical firms who had applied for licenses under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), to supply electrical energy in Patna and Bankipore, including the area of the new capital, Messrs. Crompton & Co. withdrew their application; while those of the General Electric Company (India) Limited, and Messrs. A. V. Gifkins & Co., were still under consideration. **Electric Supply.**

322. The tank situated to the north of the compound of the Government House at Bankipore, which was a menace to public health, was filled up and the inlet near the east gate of the Government House closed, in order to improve the sanitary condition of the surrounding locality. **Sanitary Improvements.**

323. Sanction was accorded to the extension of the filtered water supply from the water works at Hinu to the Government quarters at Doranda, at a cost of Rs. 9,532. **Water-Supply.**

Railways.

324. The main lines of railways in the Province are under the direct control and administration of the Railway Board of the Government of India. The Tramways or Light Railways, which have been constructed under the Tramways Act and are subject to a certain measure of control by the Government of Bihar and Orissa, are detailed below :— **Administration.**

	Gauge.	Mileage.
(1) Bakhtiyarpur-Bihar Light Railway ...	2′ 6″	33·00
(2) Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway	2′ 6″	23·83
(3) Arrah-Sassaram Light Railway	2′ 6″	60·50
Total ...		117·33

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Addition to Mileage.

325. During the year the open mileage was increased as follows :—

Standard Gauge (5′ 6″).

Bengal-Nagpur Railway—

	Miles.
Mahuda to Chandrapura	11·70

2′ 6″ *Gauge.*

Bengal Nagpur Railway—

Ranchi-Lohardaga Extension	42·61
Total ...	54·31

With the above additions the open mileage in the Province on the 1st April 1914 was as follows :—

	Miles.
Standard Gauge	1679·04
Metre Gauge	1143·16
2′ 6″ Gauge	264·55
Total ...	3086·75

Lines under Construction.

326. The following lines were under construction at the close of the year :—

5′ 6″ *Gauge.*

Bengal-Nagpur Railway—

	Miles.
Chandrapura to Jurungdeeh	12·00

3′ $3\frac{3}{8}$″ *Gauge.*

Tirhut State Railway—

Roserah to Khagaria	34·79

2′ 6″ *Gauge.*

Arrah-Sassaram Light Railway—

Sassaram to Tarachandi Hill Extension	4·66

This extension was made under the Bengal Tramways Act, III of 1883 and subsequently was brought under the provisions of the Railways Act, which had previously been made applicable to the parent line.

2′ 0″ *Gauge.*

Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway—

SILIGURI-KISSENGANJ EXTENSION.

(Kissenganj to Thakurganj)	39·25
Total ...	90·70

Lines sanctioned for construction.

327. No new line of railway was sanctioned for construction during the year under review.

Surveys completed.

328. The following survey was completed during the year :—

	Gauge.	Miles.
Extension of the Mayurbhanj Light Railway from Baripada to Talband	2′ 6″	39

329. The following survey was authorised on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares:— **Survey sanctioned.**

	Gauge.	Miles.
Line from Moghalserai *vid* Chakia to Bhabua road.	2′ 6″	56

The Lohardaga-Palkot Extension Railway, 45 miles in length, was under survey during the year under report.

330. Owing to heavy floods in the Baitarani river the east coast section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Kendrapara and Baitarani Road, from mile 198/5 to 200/6 was breached in three places and had to be closed for traffic from the 2nd to the 7th August 1913. **Damage by Floods.**

The Arrah-Sassaram Light Railway was breached in several places in August 1913 owing to heavy rainfall and in parts submerged. The line had to be closed to traffic from the 9th to the 15th August 1913.

The Bakhtiyarpur-Bihar Light Railway was also breached in several places and partially submerged in this month owing to the overflow of the Sone river and had to be closed to traffic from 9th to 31st August 1913.

331. A collision occurred at Jharsuguda station of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on the 5th December 1913 between No. 1 Down mail and 14 Up mixed trains. The rolling stock was considerably damaged. **Accidents.**

Derailment of a brake-van and 11 vehicles of the East Indian Railway occurred on the 22nd June 1913 at Sankarpore Block hut, with the result that the Up main line was blocked for 21 hours.

No. 20 Down passenger train of the East Indian Railway collided with a loaded wagon in the goods yard at Mokamah Ghat on the 10th December 1913 causing two draw bar shackles to be broken and the cow catcher to be slightly bent.

While No. 5 Up Digha Ghat Branch mixed train was entering Digha Ghat station on the 24th December 1913, the left leading wheel of the train engine, 8 loaded wagons, the coaching brake-van and one 3rd class carriage in front were derailed just inside the outer signal on the curve. No injury was done to any person.

On the 7th November 1913 while No. 1 Up mixed train of the Bakhtiyarpur-Bihar Light Railway was approaching mile 10 near Wena station, high-sided truck No. 175 loaded with coal was derailed. No passenger was injured.

A man who was intoxicated and had fallen asleep beside the railway line on the 5th November 1913 near Dipnagar station of the Bakhtiyarpur-Bihar Light Railway was injured by engine No. 3 Up mixed.

On the 2nd February 1914 a deaf and dumb woman was run over and injured by down special goods train of the Bakhtiyarpur-Bihar Light Railway at mile 3/18 near Chero station.

After train No. 1 Up mixed of the Bakhtiyarpur-Bihar Light Railway left Silao station on the 15th March 1914 and while it was passing mile 28½ one pair of wheels of C. G. wagon No. 103 left the rails, causing a detention of one hour and 22 minutes to the train. No passenger was injured.

On the 24th March 1914 while No. 4 Down mixed train of the Bakhtiyarpur-Bihar Light Railway was running between miles 32 and 31, a boy suddenly ran across the line and was knocked down by the engine and injured.

332. The Nilgiri Granite and Stone Company Limited applied to the Railway Board for sanction to the opening for public traffic of their private tramway from Balasore station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Nilgiri, a distance of 10 miles on the 2′ 6″ gauge, and the Board, after consulting the Local Government, agreed to bring the line under the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890. **Miscellaneous important Matters.**

Canals—Irrigation and Navigation.

[Administration Report of Irrigation Works for the year 1913-14—Statistics of British India, Part III—Commercial services.]

Capital and Revenue Accounts.

333. The transactions of the Irrigation Department for the year 1913-14, so far as they relate to works of Irrigation and Navigation are shown in the following statement. Works which afford protection from flood or which facilitate drainage are not included in this chapter.

Capital Account.

Heads.	Amount of construction estimate.	Expenditure during 1913-14.	Expenditure to end of 1913-14.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1914.
1	2	3	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Irrigation Works—				
Direct charges	82,42,565	4,65,366	76,47,337	5,95,228
Indirect charges	2,37,203	15,578	2,12,091	25,112
Total ...	84,79,768	4,80,944	78,59,428	6,20,340
Maior Irrigation Works—				
Direct charges	5,25,28,369	54,935	5,22,91,650	2,36,719
Indirect charges	15,22,236	3,887	15,27,527	5,291
Total ...	5,40,50,605	1,58,822	5,38,19,177	2,31,428
Minor Works and Navigation—				
Direct charges	50,59,345	...	50,57,620	1,725
Indirect charges	1,34,539	...	1,34,539	...
Total ...	51,93,884	...	51,92,159	1,725

Revenue Accounts.

Heads.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total working expenses.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works* ...	25,66,369	12,92,747	1,02,798	13,95,545	11,70,824
Minor Works and Navigation—					
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	18,749	71,559	3,444	75,003	—56,207
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	2,865	4,090	...	4,090	—1,225

* Inclusive of the Dhaka and the Tribeni Canal.

334. The classification of the works dealt with in this review is as follows:— **Classification of Irrigation and Navigation Works.**

Account 35.—*Protective Irrigation Works.*—The works comprised in this class are the Tribeni and Dhaka Canals for which projects were sanctioned in the year 1900-1901. Both are intended only for irrigation and do not admit of navigation.

The Dhaka Canal has been completed and is in operation. The revised estimate for this canal was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1905. The construction estimate was closed from March 31st, 1908, and a schedule of sanctioned works which were either incomplete or not begun by that date was sanctioned by the Government of India. The Tribeni Canal was opened for irrigation down to the 50th mile. The third revised estimate amounting to Rs. 78,49,661 received the sanction of the Secretary of State in January 1914. The construction estimate was closed from March 31st, 1914, and a schedule of works incomplete or not begun by that date has been submitted for the sanction of the Government of India. The Revenue Account is shown under head 42 which is half Provincial and half Imperial, the interest charges being wholly Imperial. The date for the completion of these works was originally fixed at March 31st, 1910, but was subsequently extended to March 31st, 1912, and again to March 31st, 1914, when the schedule was closed.

Account 49.—*Major Works.*—In these are included the Orissa and the Sone Canals, which are constructed for irrigation and navigation. The original capital accounts have been closed and all present capital outlay is charged against the head "43—Minor Works and Navigation." The Revenue Account is shown under the head "42-Major Works—Working Expenses." Both these heads are now equally divided between Provincial and Imperial.

Account 43.—*Minor Works and Navigation.*—(I) The works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are the Saran Canals for irrigation and the Orissa Coast Canal for navigation. The Saran Canals have been closed since the 1st April 1894. Forty-five miles of the Orissa Coast Canal are in the Presidency of Bengal and 84¾ miles in the Province of Bihar and Orissa. As in the previous year, this report treats of the whole canal.

(II) There are no works in this province for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

(III) There is one work for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, *viz.*, the Madhuban (Teur) Canal in the Gandak Circle which was constructed for irrigation only.

The transactions of the year for each of the above works are briefly stated in the following summary.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS (PRODUCTIVE).

Orissa Canals.

335. The expenditure (direct charges) debited to the capital account of the Orissa canals during the year was Rs. 1,24,071. The total capital outlay for direct charges to the end of the year stands at Rs. 26,369,293. **Capital Account.**

336. During the year the following works were in progress or completed:— **Works in Progress.**

On the High Level Canal one minor distributary was nearly completed and two were in progress.

On the Machgong Canal the extension of a distributary was completed and the construction of another was nearly completed. The construction of two minor distributaries was also in progress.

On the Taldanda Canal the extension of a distributary and the construction of a minor distributary were in progress.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

On the Kendrapara Canal the extension of a distributary with minors was completed.

On the Jajpur Canal the construction of a minor distributary was nearly completed.

The work of raising the flood embankment of the Pattamundi Canal from the 27th mile to the end (49th mile) was completed at a cost of Rs. 53,801.

The work of (1) widening and raising the crest of the right bank of the Jajpur Canal and (2) raising the crest of the Burra Kharsua left embankment 3 feet above the High Flood Level of the year 1907 were in progress.

The construction of permanent outlets in the banks of the Pattamundi and Gobri extension Canals and their distributaries was in progress and three-fourths of the work were completed at the end of the year.

Some materials were collected for the work of constructing an office building for the Executive Engineer, Brahmini-Baitarani Division. Lands in the bed of the Pattia river above the Pattia anicut and in the bed of the Mahanadi river above and below the Naraj weir were acquired at a total cost of Rs. 2,350.

The work of reconstructing the Burra Weir about half of which, measuring 253½ feet was carried away by the extraordinary flood of 1st August 1913 was nearly half finished before the close of the year. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,80,991 was sanctioned for the work by the Government of India and a revised estimate was under preparation.

Length of Distributaries.

337. During the year nearly 2·83 miles of distributaries and minor channels were added, chiefly on the Machgong Canal.

Rainfall.

338. The average rainfall of the year at the 13 recording stations on the Orissa Canals was 64·80 inches against 54·45 inches in 1912-13 and 53·01 inches in 1911-12. The fall was above the average, 45·98 inches falling during the *Kharif* season. The abnormal rainfall in July particularly on the west of the Circle caused high floods in the Brahmini-Baitarani and Salindi rivers. The rice crop in the Balasore district and in the eastern part of the Cuttack district suffered considerably from excess of rain and from floods.

Irrigation.

339. The area irrigated during the year was 279,095 acres against 276,414 acres in the preceding year. There was a slight decrease in the irrigated area under *Kharif*, the total area of which was 268,990 acres against 271,908 of the preceding year. The whole of the area under *Kharif* was irrigated under long leases. Owing to the failure of the Burra Weir some of the leases which fell in on Ranges II and III of the High Level Canal and on the Jajpur Canal were not renewed and this accounts for the decrease of the *Kharif* area. Remission of water rates was granted for leased lands damaged by floods in proportion to the damage done and in the cases of leased lands that suffered for want of water owing to the cutting off of the canal supply in consequence of the failure of the Burra Weir, special remission was granted by Government in proportion to the loss incurred. Generally however but little damage was done and that only on the high lands, as the rains were so copious and well distributed. The damage done to crops on low lands by the floods led to a substantial increase in the area leased under *Rabi*, as Dalwa rice was sown on the low lands where the rice crop had failed.

The amount which fell due for water-rates during the year was Rs. 4,24,412 of which Rs. 522 only was outstanding at the close of the year. The amount remitted and written off was Rs. 18,222 which accounts for the slight fall in the revenue (Rs. 4,05,637 against Rs. 4,23,997 of the previous year.)

Some difficulty was experienced in the collection of water-rates in the Akhoyapada Subdivision as the cultivators were unwilling to pay till they had received the orders of Government on certain complaints filed by them, the enquiries into which were somewhat delayed. They however paid up the amounts due as soon as the orders of Government were received.

Navigation Receipts.

340. The receipts from the navigation tolls on the Orissa Canals were Rs. 73,991 against Rs. 64,959 in the previous year, showing a slight increase

although the navigation was interfered with on Ranges II and III, of the high Level Canal in September and October because of the damage done to the canal by floods.

341. The revenue and working expenses (direct and indirect) during the year were Rs. 5,19,732 and Rs. 5,41,568, respectively, against Rs. 5,35,949 and Rs. 4,82,491 of the previous year, the result being a net deficit of Rs. 21,834 against a net revenue of Rs. 53,458 of the preceding year. **Financial Results.**

The decrease in the net revenue is due to the remission of Rs. 18,000 in the Akhoyapada Subdivision on account of damages by flood and to the heavy expenditure on repairing the Burra Weir.

342. During the year under review the following closures took place for annual repairs :— **Closure of Canals.**

Name of Canal.	*From*	*To*
Taldanda Canal	16th May 1913	26th June 1913.
Machgong Canal	16th May 1913	16th June 1913.
Kendrapara Canal and branches ...	15th April 1913	18th May 1913.
High Level Canal, Range I ...	16th May 1913	6th June 1913.
„ „ Range II ...	15th April 1913	31st May 1913.
„ „ Range III ...	15th April 1913	5th June 1913.
Jajpur Canal	15th April 1913	31st May 1913.

343. A series of cyclonic storms crossed the Balasore Division from east to west during the end of June and the whole of July culminating in two severe storms on the 25th July and 1st August. Considerable damage was done to the crops and also to the embankments and canals. The last of these storms brought down high floods in all the rivers but particularly in the Baitarani which rose considerably above previous recorded heights. The Baitarani right and left embankments above Rorya and Akhoyapada were over-topped and badly breached. The flood water sweeping across the country damaged several miles of Ranges II and III of the High Level Canal. In addition to this about half of the Burra Weir was carried away. **Floods.**

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

344. The Orissa Coast Canal lies partly within the Presidency of Bengal and partly within the Province of Bihar and Orissa. The Ballyghai drain, the Surpai drainage sluice and its channel leading into the Rasulpur river from Range III, the Bhaitgur Lock, 27 miles of Range III and seven miles of the Contai Branch Canal constitute the Canal Works within the Presidency of Bengal. Nine miles of Range III, Range IVA, IVB and V, a total length of 84¾ miles lie in the Province of Bihar and Orissa. As the capital cost of the canal has not yet been divided up between the two provinces, the report for the year under review refers, as in the previous years 1911-1912 and 1912-1913, to the whole of the Orissa Coast Canal system. The actual control and maintenance of the respective portions of the canal were carried out by the respective Governments, the necessary adjustments of Tollage receipts being made. **Orissa Coast Canal.**

There was no outlay chargeable to the capital account of the canal during the year. The total capital outlay (direct charges) to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 43,70,737.

The gross receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect) are tabulated below :—

TOTALS OF WHOLE CANAL.

	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
Receipts.	24,834	18,284
Expenditure.	66,909	72,033

	1912-1913		1913-1914.	
	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa
Receipts.	16,346	8,488	11,484	6,800
Expenditure.	19,826	47,083	28,840	43,173

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Floods.

345. The flood of the Salindi river as well as that of the Matai river breached Range V of the Canal and the sea embankment No. 7B in many places. The Burrabolang and Subarnarekha rivers were in moderate flood. The Toll station and Toll collector's quarters at Chargatchia on Range V collapsed owing to a slip of the Burrabolang river bank and the Toll office is now held in the Khalasi's shed.

SONE CIRCLE.

Major Irrigation Works.

Sone Canals.

Capital Account.

346. Under head "43—Minor Works and Navigation" the work of acquiring the Lalganj village channel and converting it into a minor distributary was nearly completed—the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 3,814 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,537. Some progress was made on the work of constructing the Khakharha minor distributary from the Kochus distributary.

The construction of the Dehora Sub-Distributary which takes off from the Mali Distributary of the Patna Canal was nearly finished.

The construction of a new residence for the Executive Engineer, Eastern Sone Division at Bankipore was completed.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) up to end of 1913-14 was Rs. 2,59,22,357 of which Rs. 30,864 represented the expenditure of the year.

Rainfall.

347. The average rainfall of the 12 stations in the three divisions was 52·11 inches as compared with the averages of 53·65 inches and 33·83 inches in the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 respectively. The rainfall during the year under report being favourable there was a decrease in the total area irrigated, and particularly in the *Rabi* area.

Irrigation.

348. The area irrigated during the year was 530·433 acres against 653·600 acres in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the favourable rainfall during October and to the large *Rabi* irrigation of the previous year (1912-13).

The demand for water-rates falling due during the year amounted to Rs. 18,62,278 against Rs. 16,26,834 of the preceding year. This is the largest amount yet realised and is due to the extensive irrigation of *rabi* during 1912-13 of which the season leases are credited to 1913-14 revenues. The whole of the amount due was realised before the close of the year, excluding a sum of Rs. 1,522 remitted or written off.

Navigation.

349. The navigation receipts during the year were Rs. 25,343 against Rs. 19,911 of the previous year and an average of Rs. 19,027 of the previous five years. The increase was on the Arrah and Patna Canals. The Patna Canal was not closed for repairs during the year.

Financial results.

350. The gross receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect) were Rs. 19,55,098 and Rs. 7,84,000 in the current year 1913-14 against Rs. 17,16,429 and Rs. 8,19,857 respectively in the previous year 1912-13, giving a net revenue of Rs. 11,71,098 against Rs. 8,96,572 in the previous year. The increase in gross receipts in spite of a decrease in the areas irrigated during the year is chiefly due to the large area of *rabi* irrigated in the previous year the water rates of which were collected in the year under review (1913-14). The areas irrigated in *rabi* in 1911-12 and 1912-13 but charged in the following years were roughly 39,300 and 147,853 acres.

The establishment charges (Direction Executive and Revenue) fell from Rs. 4,61,592 in 1912-13 to Rs. 4,24,168, in the year under review.

Closure of Canals.

351. During the year the Main Western Canal from the bifurcation to Bedadi was closed to navigation and irrigation from the 15th April to the 30th May 1913 for the purpose of clearing silt.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Floods.

352. The rainfall in August was continuous and heavy and it caused high floods in all the rivers and streams within the area traversed by the canals. The damage done to the canals was, however, not very extensive.

Flushing. Operation.

353. During the year under review five flushes were sent down the Main Western Canal and three down the Main Eastern Canal in the months of June, July, August, September, October and November. The result was satisfactory for both the canals. There was a deposit of 61,68,888 c. ft. and 13,86,539 c. ft. respectively in the first five miles of the Main Western Canal and the first two miles of the Main Eastern Canal at the beginning of the season against 57,14,928 c. ft. and 13,12,916 c. ft. at the end of the season.

Mr. R. C. Edge, Executive Engineer, who was deputed to hold an enquiry into the results of this system of flushes concludes his report by saying that "Mr. Buckley's flushing system is on the whole distinctly beneficial to the Sone Canals, and that if it be carried out with due regard to the importance of flushing the entire length of the canals and distributaries also, far from causing any deterioration, it will result in increased efficiency in the future."

It is doubtful whether this opinion is based on sufficient facts, and the problem will have to be re-examined carefully in a few years' time.

Protective Irrigation Works.

354. Under head "35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works" a scheme for the irrigation of rice lands in the Bhabua Subdivision of the Shahabad district from the Karamnassa river in the Benares State was under consideration. The Government of the United Provinces having suggested that 600 cusecs of water (surplus) could be supplied at the border of the Shahabad district from the Benares State Irrigation Works, an estimate for a preliminary survey, prepared and submitted by the Local Government, received the sanction of the Government of India. The survey work was commenced in November 1913, and completed in March 1914, and a preliminary estimate was under preparation. The total area proposed to be irrigated by the project is 30,000 acres.

GANDAK CIRCLE.

Protective Irrigation Works.

Tribeni and Dhaka Canals.

355. The expenditure (direct charges) on the Tribeni Canal was Rs. 4,50,607 and on the Dhaka Canal Rs. 14,759. The progress made with these canals up to 31st March 1914 was as follows:—

Tribeni Canal.

The excavation of the main canal up to the 62nd mile was completed. The masonry works were also completed with the exception of the Ranje Nulla Syphon at the 59th mile and the Harpatbeni Syphon at the 60th mile.

All the 19 distributaries from the head of the canal down to the 33rd mile were completed except the Chowtarwa distributary which was nearly completed. Irrigation was carried out from all these distributaries.

Progress on the remaining 16 distributaries with the exception of the last three for which detailed projects were not sanctioned, was retarded owing to delay in obtaining possession of the land. Of these nine were completed as also was the earthwork on seven others. Work on the remaining four was in progress.

The canal was opened for irrigation down to the 50th mile. The construction estimate of the canal was closed on the 31st March 1914 and a schedule of sanctioned works which were either incomplete or had not been commenced on 1st April 1914, is being prepared for the sanction of the Government of India.

The rainfall during the year was generally fair, the total fall for July, August, September and October being 42·29 inches or about seven inches less than the average of the last three years.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

In the *Kharif* season the demand for canal water was small at first but it rose in July, was high in August and remained strong until the middle of October. In the *rabi* season the demand was very small and in the hot weather there was no demand, as the area sown with sugarcane was very small. *Cheena* is not cultivated in this part of the country and the cultivation of poppy has been abandoned. It is desirable at any rate for the present to develop rice irrigation only and it is gratifying to see how keen the villagers are for canal irrigation. Of course so far the seasons have been dry and specially favourable for the irrigation.

The total area irrigated during the year was 41,435 acres against 26,625 acres in the preceding year, the increase being due to the opening up of more distributaries.

The amount realised on account of water rates was Rs. 80,776 against Rs. 52,176 in the previous year. The amount spent on maintenance was Rs. 20,846 exclusive of establishment and the total expenditure including direct and indirect charges amounted to Rs. 50,968 against receipts of Rs. 81,040 showing a net revenue of Rs. 30,090 against Rs. 3,492 in the previous year and a net loss of Rs. 1,434 in 1911-12, the first year the canal was opened for irrigation. This does not include interest on capital which remains an Imperial charge.

The water rates were realised as usual by the establishment maintained under the Collector but paid by the Public Works Department.

Dhaka Canal.

The construction estimate of the Dhaka Canal project was closed on 31st March 1908. Some minor works, such as village channels, cattle crossings, etc., and other extensions and improvements shown in the schedule of incomplete works were in progress. The date for completion of the works was extended up to the 31st March 1914 and the capital account of the canal was finally closed in March 1914.

The gross receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect) of the canal were Rs. 10,499 and Rs. 19,011, respectively, against Rs. 21,684 and Rs. 18,047 in the preceding year, the result being a net deficit of Rs. 8,512 against a net revenue of Rs. 3,637 in the preceding year. Taking into account the charges for interest on capital expenditure amounting to Rs. 19,047 for the year 1913-1914, the net loss for the year amounts to Rs. 27,559 against Rs. 15,744 the loss of the previous year. The decrease in revenue was due to the little demand for canal water owing to timely falls of rain.

The rainfall of the year under review was 72·59 inches against 33·24 inches of the previous year, and is the heaviest on record. The total area irrigated consequently fell from 3,465 acres to 12,217 acres.

The water rates of the Dhaka canal were realised in the same manner as those of the Tribeni Canal.

Minor Works and Navigation.

[Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.]

Saran Canals.

356. The Saran Canals come under this head. They are *19 miles in length and have practically remained closed since 1894. They are, however, opened and closed occasionally on the application of the Hathwa Raj and of the several factory managers who pay for the cost of making the necessary dams, etc. In the year under report the Head Cut and the distributaries were kept entirely closed.

There was no capital outlay on the canals during the year. The maintenance charges exclusive of establishment amounted to Rs. 1,628 against Rs. 2,197 in the preceding year.

The revenue derived was Rs. 512 against Rs. 1,700 of the previous year.

*24·05 miles including minor channels.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Teur (Madhuban Canal.)

357. The Teur (Madhuban) canal is 6·25 miles in length with one distributary (Lakhowora) 6·30 miles long. The canal was maintained in good order at a total cost of Rs. 4,090 against Rs. 4,187 of the previous year.

The total area irrigated during the year, inclusive of the *Zirat* land of the Madhuban Zamindar, which was irrigated free of charge was 1,340 acres against 2,320 acres in the preceding year.

The revenue derived from the canal during the year was Rs. 2,865 against Rs. 3,604 in the previous year.

Embankment and Drainage.

[The Embankment and Drainage Reports for the year 1913-14.]

Classification of Embankments.

358. The embankments are divided into four classes :—

A.—Embankments maintained by Government in Orissa.

B.—Schedule D and other Government embankments.

C.—Embankments maintained by Government under contract with Zamindars.

D.—Embankments maintained by Government with an annual apportionment of charges on estates benefitted.

Expenditure.

359. The expenditure incurred on works and repairs (exclusive of the book charges of establishment and tools and plant) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,62,750 against Rs. 1,70, 839 in the preceding year.

Length of Embankments.

360. The total length of embankments of all classes maintained by Government in the province was 813 miles and 2,033 feet protecting an area of 4,871,225 acres.

Original works.

361. The outlay on original works during the year was Rs. 22,073. It included the construction of an escape at mile 8¼ of the Daya left embankment at Madhipur, raising the crest of the Kundal left embankment and the Utikan embankment, extending embankment No. 55 (*d*) class B and No. 8 class B on the left bank of the Ganguti, and constructing a rubble weir across Tanti Ghai. All these works are in the Orissa Circle.

Ordinary repairs.

362. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,40,677 against Rs. 1,52,329 in the preceding year.

Retired lines.

363. In the Eastern Circle, in order to improve the drainage of the New Capital site at Bankipore, a tract of country, as defined in Notification No. 2992-1, dated 19th February 1914, was brought under the Embankment Act. The raising of a portion of the Bankipore-Dinapur Road to form a flood embankment, giving protection to an area of 16 square miles, was commenced, this portion of the road being included in the Schedule D of Embankments. Proceedings were also started for acquiring land for the construction of outfall channels and for removing certain obstructions to the free drainage of the lands adjoining the site of the New Capital.

Drainage.

364. There are no drainage works in the Province constructed under the Drainage, Sanitary Drainage or Embankment Acts, excepting a small scheme known as the Rajmehal drainage scheme, completed in 1902 and maintained by Civil Officers under the Bengal Drainage Act VI of 1880.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Imperial Receipts and Expenditure.

365. The following statement shows the Imperial revenue and expenditure for the year 1913-14 as compared with those of 1912-13 :—

RECEIPTS.

(Figures are in thousands of rupees.)

Major heads.	1912-13	1913-14	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	10,15	31,37	21,22	...
II. Opium	3,90	4,15	25	...
III. Salt	1	1	...	...
IV. Stamps	32,94	33,82	88	...
V. Excise	25,97	28,15	2,18	...
VII. Customs	1,34	1,14	...	20
VIII. Assessed taxes	6,63	6,92	29	...
XI. Tributes	86	86	...	...
XII. Interest	1	1	...	...
XXII. Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	71	77	6	...
XXV. Miscellaneous	13	17	4	...
XXIX. Irrigation Major Works by Public Works Department.	11,66	12,88	1,22	...
XXX. Irrigation Major Works— ... By Civil Department.	26	26	...	...
By Public Works Department. ...	11	10	...	1
XXXI. Civil Works	13	24	11	...
Total ...	94,81	1,20,85	26,25	21

EXPENDITURE.

(*Figures are in thousands of rupees.*)

Major heads.	1912-13	1913-14	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	56	59	3	...
2. Assignments	54	74	20	...
3. Land Revenue	9,16	9,34	18	...
5. Salt	65	70	5	...
6. Stamps	1,06	1,07	1	...
7. Excise	1,30	1,38	8	...
9. Customs	17	17	...	...
10. Assessed Taxes	20	23	3	...
14. Interest on other obligations ...	53	67	14	...
18. General Administration	2,71	2,64	...	7
23. Ecclesiastical	31	32	1	...
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	9	11	2	...
27. Territorial and Political Pensions ...	53	41	...	12
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	3	3	...	...
30. Stationery and Printing	8	13	5	...
32. Miscellaneous	9	16	7	...
35. Protective Irrigation Works ...	6,89	4,90	...	1,99
42. Irrigation Major Works—Working expenses. ...	6,33	6,51	18	...
42. Irrigation Major Works—Interest on Debts. ...	11,57	11,43	...	14
43. Minor Works and Navigation—By Civil Department. ...	3	2	...	1
By Public Works Department ...	1,98	2,43	45	...
45. Civil Works	1,44	2,08	64	...
49. Outlay on Irrigation Works ...	—2	...	2	...
Total ...	46,23	46,06	2,16	2,33

Receipts.—The receipts were better by 26,04 than those of the previous year. The increase was mainly under Land Revenue (21,22), Stamps (88), Excise (2,18), Irrigation Major Works (1,22). There was a small increase under Opium (25), Assessed Taxes (29), Superannuation (6), Miscellaneous (4), and Public Works Department (11). The only decrease was under Customs (20). The large increase under Land Revenue occurred under Recovery of Survey and Settlement charges and was due mainly to recovery of arrears and partly to

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

recoveries effected in advance of the original programme. An increase incurred also under *Ordinary revenue* owing to growth of revenue in the temporary-settled estates and estates held under direct management and the conclusion of new settlements. Reduced subventions from Imperial Revenues also accounted for the large increase under this head. The increase under Stamps was due to the Settlement Operations. The increase under Excise was chiefly due to unrestricted auction sales in some districts. Larger demand for water for winter crops contributed to the increase under Irrigation. Larger supply of opium to the Feudatory States accounted for the increase in the Opium revenue. The decrease under Customs was due to a smaller outturn of paddy in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore which led to a higher price of rice and consequent decrease in exports.

Expenditure.—As compared with the previous year, there was a net decrease of 17. The noticeable increase in expenditure was under the head "45—Civil Works". This was chiefly due to larger expenditure on Postal buildings and quarters for the clerks of the Accountant-General's office. The remarkable fall under "35—Protective Irrigation Works" was due mainly to the fact that the special payment of 3,32 in the accounts of 1912-13 in connection with the Tribeni Canal Arbitration case was not required in 1913-14.

Land Revenue.

[*See* Chapter II of this Report.]

Canal Revenue.

[*See* Chapter IV of this Report—Canals.]

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

[Report on the Maritime Trade of Bihar and Orissa for 1913-14 Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*) Finance and Revenue.]

Revenue from Customs.

366. The total revenue realised during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,17,529 against Rs. 2,54,331 in the previous year, and the net revenue after deducting refunds was Rs. 2,06,767 against Rs. 2,44,671 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 37,904. As in the previous year there was a decrease in the customs receipts of Balasore and Cuttack, but a slight increase in those of Puri. The decrease amounted to Rs. 9,421 at Cuttack and to Rs. 30,988 at Balasore and was due mainly to a smaller outturn of paddy in these districts and the consequent curtailment in the exports of rice. The increase of Rs. 2,505 at Puri, was due to a larger export of rice to Colombo.

A sum of Rs. 7 only was realised as "Import duty" on account of medical stores and other supplies sent to the lighthouse at False Point in Cuttack.

There was a decrease of Rs. 17,624 in the duty on bonded salt as compared with the preceding year owing to the issue of a smaller quantity of duty-bearing salt at Chandbali during the year. Some of the local merchants, not finding Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co.'s terms favourable, imported salt direct from Calcutta, which resulted in a corresponding increase in the import of duty-paid salt.

The total refunds on export amounted to Rs. 10,762 against Rs. 9,660 of the previous year. Refunds were high in Cuttack and Puri, and represent the duty refunded on account of short shipments of bags of rice.

Breach of Customs Laws.

367. In Balasore there were 16 prosecutions against boats plying without license, and a sum of Rs. 32 was realised as fines. The number of prosecutions in the previous year was 50, and the fines amounted to Rs. 93.

Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

368. No proceedings were taken under the Act in any of the districts of the Province during the year under review.

Salt.

[Salt Administration Report, 1913-14, Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*), Finance and Revenue.]

Imports.

369. There is no direct importation of salt from foreign countries into any of the ports in this Province. There are only two bonded warehouses, both at Chandbali in the district of Balasore, and both owned by Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. Foreign salt is imported into these warehouses from the Calcutta Salt Golas. The total quantity of salt imported was 108,000 maunds as compared with 118,980 maunds in 1912-13. The decrease of 10,980 maunds in the quantity imported, is due to the larger import of duty-paid salt from Calcutta by road and canal. Some merchants in the Cuttack district who used to take their supplies from the bonded warehouses in previous years imported during the year under review duty-paid salt direct from Calcutta.

Consumption and prices.

370. The quantity of salt consumed in Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, and the Feudatory States which take their supply of salt from Orissa, was 1,345,163 maunds as against 1,419,948 maunds in the previous year. The average consumption per head was lower by seven chitaks than in 1912-13 when there was an abnormal increase owing to the influx of people during the Car Festival but was considerably higher than in the years 1909-1912. Figures for other portions of the Province are not available.

Liverpool salt was sold at Chandbali in Balasore at a same rate as in 1912-13, *viz.*, Rs. 3-10-0 to Rs. 3-11-6 per bag of two maunds. The average wholesale price per maund of salt, inclusive of duty, was Rs. 2-2-4 as compared with Rs. 2-3-1 in the preceding year.

Preventive measures.

371. The total number of offences against the Salt Law reported during 1913-14 was 42 (28 detected and 14 undetected) as against 34 in 1912-13. The increase occurred wholly in Cuttack where some villagers once notorious for illicit manufacture, again resorted to illicit practices, evidently under the impression that the Salt officers busy in the detection of excise offences would have no eye upon them. Of the 28 detected cases, only 16 were sent up for trial, *viz.*, 6 from Cuttack and 10 from Puri. The accused in the remaining cases were considered either too poor or too old to be prosecuted, and were discharged after warning. The total number of cases in which salt or salt-earth was seized was 31 against 28 in the previous year. The quantity of salt seized was nine maunds against three maunds in the previous year. There was no case of unsuccessful house search.

Receipts and charges.

372. Duty on salt imported under bond from Calcutta into the warehouses at Chandbali in Balasore was, as usual, credited in Calcutta under the head "Customs duty on salt". Similarly duty on Madras salt imported into Orissa was paid in Madras. There were, therefore, no realisations in this Province on account of duty on salt, and the only receipts were on account of rent of warehouses, Rs. 305, sale-proceeds of old stores and materials, Rs. 153, and miscellaneous Rs. 855. The expenditure of the Salt Department, as furnished by the District Officers, amounted to Rs. 66,111 against Rs. 63,386 in the previous year.

Trade in saltpetre salt.

373. The number of saltpetre refineries in Bihar was 213, three more than in the previous year. The total quantity of crude saltpetre dissolved was 260,094 maunds, and that of refined saltpetre produced was 185,373 maunds. The quantity of salt educed in the manufacture or refinement of saltpetre was 23,884 maunds, of which 17,156 maunds were removed on payment of duty.

Excise.

[Report on the Administration of the Excise Department, Bihar and Orissa, for 1913-14. Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*), Finance and Revenue.]

Administrative changes.

374. The most important administrative changes which took place during the year were :—(1) Extension of the Contract Distillery system to the whole of the district of Champaran and to the Sitamarhi Subdivision of Muzaffarpur; (2) Enhancement of the rate of duty on country spirit in the town of Bihar and in the urban area of Ranchi town and its decrease in the rural area of the

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Ranchi district; (3) Increase in the maximum selling prices of country spirit in the Santal Parganas and in Purnea; (4) Enhancement of the rate of duty on *ganja* throughout the Province; (5) Increase of the treasury price of opium in 13 districts; (6) Reduction in the limit of retail sale and possession of opium from five to three tolas; (7) Extension to all Municipal towns of the system of local committees to consider and advise the Collector on proposals regarding the licensing, number and situation of liquor shops.

Local Advisory Committees.

375. Local advisory committees were appointed in all the municipal towns to advise the Collector on proposals regarding the number and situation of liquor shops to be settled for the year 1914-15. The non-official element was fully represented on all these committees. In deference to their recommendations two country spirit shops and twelve *tari* shops were closed, and the sites of five country spirit shops and eleven *tari* shops were changed. Detailed proposals for forming advisory committees as an experimental measure for rural areas in the Chota Nagpur Division, have been approved by Government since the close of the year 1913-14.

Results of Settlement.

376. As compared with the final demand for 1913-14, there was a net increase of Rs. 1,06,509 in the total amount of license fees at which country spirit shops have been settled for the current year. The increase under head "Other excisable articles" was Rs. 1,18,157. In the former case, the increase is due partly to agricultural prosperity and briskness in the lac trade and partly to keener competition; in the latter, to increased competition for licences to sell *tari* in Bihar and for opium licences in certain parts of Orissa, consequent on the good profits made by retail vendors last year.

Revenue.

377. The gross revenue of the year amounted, in round figures, to one crore and twelve and-a-half lakhs of rupees against one crore and four lakhs in 1912-13, showing an increase of over eight and-a-half lakhs. The receipts were composed of $47\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in duty and $64\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in license fees, against $44\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in duty and $59\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in license fees in the previous year. Of the total receipts 49·8 per cent. were contributed by country spirit, 22·4 per cent. by *ganja*, 13·3 per cent. by opium, 11·8 per cent. by *tari*, and 1·3 per cent. by *pachwai*. The receipts under opium show an increase of $2\frac{2}{10}$ lakhs or 23·9 per cent. and those under *ganja*, country spirit, *tari* and *pachwai* of $2\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs, $2\frac{1}{10}$ lakhs, $\frac{7}{10}$ lakh, and $\frac{1}{5}$ lakh, or 10·5, 3·5, 5·6, and 16·0 per cent., respectively. The incidence of excise revenue per head of the population works out at 5 annas 2 pies against 4 annas 9 pies in the preceding year.

Country spirit.

378. The total revenue under the contract supply system amounted to Rs. 42,40,850 as against Rs. 37,95,921 in the previous year, while the revenue from outstills amounted to Rs. 13,76,940 as against Rs. 16,10,807. Owing to the enlargement of the area served by distilleries, the total amount of duty-paid country spirit consumed showed an increase of 7,925 gallons L. P. or 6 per cent. on the figures for the previous year, but it is satisfactory to note that the incidence of consumption per thousand of the population for the province as a whole fell from 42 to 38 gallons L. P. The number of licenses for the retail sale of country spirit (contract and outstill) was reduced from 2,088 in 1912-13 to 2,050 in 1913-14.

Revision of rates of duty.

379. In Ranchi, it was found that the uniform rate of Re. 1-14-0 per gallon L. P. for all strengths and all parts of the distillery area was causing the aboriginals to resort to illicit distillation and to smuggle liquor from outside the area. It was therefore decided to raise the rate in the urban area to Rs. 2-8 per gallon L. P. for all strengths, and in the rural area to fix the rate at Re. 1-4-0 per gallon L. P. for strengths of 70° U. P. and below and at Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon L. P. for higher strengths. In the town of Bihar in the Patna district, the rate of duty was raised from Rs. 2-8-0 for strengths above 70° U. P. and Re. 1-9-0 for lower strengths to a uniform rate of Rs. 2-8-0 for all strengths, in order to make it correspond with the rate in force in other urban areas of the district.

Maximum and Minimum prices.

380. Consequent on the revision of rates of duty, the maximum prices fixed for the different strengths were also revised in Ranchi; in Bihar town maximum prices were altogether abolished. Maximum retail prices in Purnea

district were increased by 25 per cent. with effect from the 1st February 1913 in order to check consumption which had increased abnormally since the introduction of the distillery system; in the Santal Parganas the price for 50° U. P. was raised by 33 per cent. from the beginning of the year and had the desired effect of reducing consumption by 12,088 gallons L P. With a view to discourage unhealthy competition between neighbouring shops in town areas, minimum prices were prescribed in the towns of Chapra, Sambalpur, and Giridih.

Tari.

381. Though the number of shops was reduced by 445 out of a total of 7,665 in 1912-13, the revenue increased by Rs. 71,689 during the year. In the Bihar districts *tari* appears to compete successfully with country spirit as the beverage of the poorer classes.

Pachwai.

382. The total revenue derived from license fees for the retail sale and home-brewing of *pachwai* increased from Rs. 1,30,845 to Rs. 1,51,743 during the year. The number of home-brewing licenses fell by 310 in Purnea owing to an agitation of the Santals of the district for a more liberal limit of manufacture. The experiment, referred to in paragraph 370 of the Report for 1912-13, of closing ten *pachwai* shops in various parts of the Santal Parganas in order to watch the effect of the closure on the amount and nature of spirit consumed, which was tried with effect from the 1st July 1913, did not yield any conclusive results and is being repeated during the current year.

Foreign Liquors.

383. The revenue from license fees during the year amounted to Rs. 35,228 against Rs. 32,083 in 1912-13. The revenue from licenses for the retail sale and possession of denatured spirit amounted to Rs. 401 against Rs. 399 in the previous year.

Ganja.

384. The net decrease of 22 maunds in the quantity of *ganja* consumed in the Province during the year 1912-13 was followed by a further decrease of 27 maunds in 1913-14. Decreases occurred chiefly in the Patna and Tirhut Divisions, as in the previous year, and also in the Bhagalpur Division and in the district of Hazaribagh, the heaviest decrease being in Purnea. Enhancement in the rate of duty which took effect from the beginning of the year was chiefly responsible for the decrease. On the other hand, consumption increased appreciably in Orissa owing to the suppression of the smuggling of Garhjat *ganja* and the growing popularity of Rajshahi *ganja*, and in Ranchi owing to the growth of the population of Ranchi town and the influx of workmen on the Ranchi-Lohardaga Railway extension.

Bhang.

385. The total consumption of *bhang* in the province was 526 maunds 19 seers as against 537 maunds 35 seers in 1912-13. There was considerable increase in consumption in Shahabad (15 maunds 21 seers) and smaller increases in several other districts, but the effect of these increases on the total consumption for the province was more than counterbalanced by a heavy decrease in Gaya (36 maunds 29 seers) and small decreases in certain other districts. The increase in Shahabad was due to large issues taken in advance in the last month of the year for consumption during 1914-15 and also to the consumption at the Bhaluni fair which was held in 1913-14. The remarkable decrease in Gaya, preceded as it was by a similar decrease in 1912-13, was due to the considerable increase in the retail prices. The total revenue from *bhang* (duty and license fees) amounted to Rs. 59,398 as against Rs. 51,888 in 1912-13.

Charas

386. The consumption of *charas* during the year amounted to only 29 seers 14 chitaks as against 34 seers 9 chitaks in 1912-13 while the total revenue decreased by Rs. 106.

Opium.

387. In spite of the increase in the treasury prices of opium in thirteen districts, the total amount of opium consumed rose from 926 maunds 15 seers in 1912-13, to 961 maunds 33 seers in 1913-14, while the revenue from duty increased by Rs. 1,62,712 and that from license fees by Rs. 1,28,415. In the Patna and Tirhut Divisions consumption decreased clearly because the increase in prices minimised the temptation from smuggling. The increase in consumption occurred chiefly in the Orissa Division and in the Purnea and Ranchi districts. In Cuttack restrictions were imposed on the quantities of opium supplied from the

treasury to retail shops, and the increase of 5 maunds 25 seers was due to the increased scale of issues allowed to some of the shops where the quantities supplied in 1912-13 had been found to be too low to meet the licit demand. The restrictions imposed in Cuttack also encouraged smuggling of opium from Balasore and Puri and were partially the cause of the increases of 24 maunds 4 seers and 10 maunds 26 seers, respectively, in those districts. The increases of 12 maunds 12 seers in Purnea and of 7 maunds 24 seers in Ranchi were chiefly due to the increase of treasury prices in the bordering districts and the consequent reduction of smuggling. The number of licenses was reduced during the year from 563 to 560, while the number of druggists' permits was increased from 119 to 134 as the heavy curtailment in the number of permits made in 1912-13 brought forth complaints from several districts which on enquiry were found to be well-founded. The reduction in the limit for retail sale and private possession of opium from five to three tolas, with effect from the 1st July 1913, does not appear to have caused any inconvenience to *bonâ fide* consumers.

Cocaine and allied drugs.

388. The use of cocaine and allied drugs is permitted by the rules only for *bonâ fide* medicinal purposes, and retail sale is allowed only on the prescription of qualified medical practitioners. Licenses for sale are issued very sparingly, and only to approved druggists and chemists for a nominal fee of Re. 1 per year. Seventy-three licenses for retail sale were issued during 1913-14 as against 79 in the previous year. In addition to these sale licenses, five permits for possession were issued free of charge to charitable dispensaries in Monghyr, two to Veterinary Assistants and one to a charitable dispensary in Ranchi. No permit is required for the possession or use of cocaine and allied drugs in hospitals and dispensaries under Government supervision. Illicit use of cocaine as an intoxicant is reported from Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Puri, Manbhum and Singhbhum. The number of persons convicted for illicit sale or possession of cocaine was 99 as against 86 in 1912-13. Two Sub-Inspectors continued on special duty for the suppression of cocaine smuggling at Monghyr and Bhagalpur, two great centres of the trade in this province, and though several convictions were obtained in these centres, there has been no appreciable decrease in the number of dealers. In the draft Excise Bill now before the Government of India a very much heavier punishment has been proposed than that provided in the existing law.

Excise Offences.

389. The number of persons convicted for illicit distillation in the Santal Parganas, Manbhum, Angul and Singhbhum decreased during the year from 236, 84, 77 and 42 to 164, 81, 33 and 14, respectively. The numbers in Balasore and Sambalpur, on the other hand, increased from 2 and 5 to 15 and 11, respectively. The number of persons convicted for illicit manufacture, sale and possession of *pachwai* was large in Ranchi, Sambalpur and Singhbhum. Opium cases were numerous in Patna, Cuttack and Balasore. The proportion of convictions to arrests was 88 per cent. against 87 per cent. in 1912-13. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment during the year increased from 336 to 392, while the amount of fines imposed showed a small decrease from Rs. 35,965 to Rs. 35,631. The total number of persons prosecuted for excise offences increased from 1,816 to 1,947 during the year. The punishments inflicted were generally adequate.

Stamps.

[Stamp Administration Report for the triennium ending 31st March 1914. Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*), Finance and Revenue.]

Revenue.

390. The Revenue under the Stamp and Court-Fees Acts amounted to Rs. 67,03,479 against Rs. 65,25,948 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,77,531. The increase of revenue occurred partly under "judicial" and partly under "Non-Judicial" stamps.

Judicial Stamps.

391. The sale-proceeds of Court-fee stamps (excluding stamps for copies) rose from Rs. 47,75,757 to Rs. 48,05,981, that is, by Rs. 30,224. The increase is attributed mainly to the progress of survey and settlement and cess revaluation proceedings.

392. There was a net increase during the year of Rs. 1,39,822 in the receipts from the sale of non-judicial stamps. The revenue derived from the sale of impressed stamps amounted to Rs. 13,63,537 against Rs. 12,23,019 in the preceding year. The increase was contributed mainly by the districts of Champaran, Sambalpur and Purnea. In Champaran it was due to the registration of a large number of agreements to pay enhanced rents executed by the tenants of certain landlords and to the commencement of revision settlement proceedings; in Sambalpur, to a large demand from Mayurbhanj, and other Feudatory States; and in Purnea, to a larger number of mortgages and sale-deeds executed on account of rise in the price of food-stuffs. **Non-Judicial Stamps.**

393. The total number of vendors engaged in the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps during the year was 1,272 against 1,240 in the preceding year. The discount allowed during the year increased by Rs. 7,071 in consequence of increased sales. **Sale of Stamps.**

394. The total number of cases in which deficit duty and penalty were levied by the Civil Courts during the year decreased from 1,134 to 1,104 while the duty and penalty realised in such cases increased by Rs. 130. There was also a decrease of 70 in the number of cases decided and of Rs. 2,958 in the duty and penalty realised by Revenue officers. **Deficit Duty.**

395. The number of cases instituted for the infringement of the provisions of the Stamp Act was 99 in which 100 persons were brought to trial as compared with 76 cases and 77 persons in the preceding year. The fines imposed, including composition money, rose from Rs. 441 to Rs. 727. **Prosecution under the Stamp Act.**

396. Enquiries were made in 92·2 per cent. of the cases of valuation of estates for the issue of probates or letters of administration registered during the year, the corresponding percentages of the year 1911-12 and 1912-13 being 77·34 and 95·72, respectively. The proportion borne by the deficit court-fee realised to the amount originally paid was 39·4 per cent. as compared with 7·1 per cent. in the preceding year. **Working of section 19H of the Court-Fees Act.**

Income-Tax.

[Income-Tax Administration Report for the triennium ending 31st March 1914. Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*)—Finance and Revenue.]

397. The receipts, charges and net revenue of the year were Rs. 13,87,734 Rs. 45,234 and Rs. 13,42,500, respectively. The net revenue showed an increase of 4·3 per cent as compared with the year 1912-13. **Financial results.**

398. The total collections of the tax showed an increase of Rs. 74,593 or 5·9 per cent. on the collections of the previous year. The increase was shared by all districts except Muzaffarpur and Puri, where a slight falling off occurred. **Collections.**

399. The final number of assessees for 1913-14 was higher by 660 or 3·7 per cent. than the number for 1912-13, and the final demand rose by Rs. 44,899 or 4 per cent. The number of assessees under Part IV paying on an income of more than Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 1,250 has risen from 5,718 to 5,771. The percentage of collection on the final demand was 98·7 as compared with 97·7 in the previous year. The prescribed standard of 95 per cent. was reached in all districts except in the Santal Parganas where the deficit was only nominal. **Assessment.**

Forest Revenue.

[*See* Chapter IV of this Report.]

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Provincial Finance.

Receipts and Expenditure.

400. The following statement shows the actual receipts and charges on account of Provincial Service for 1913-14 as compared with those of 1912-13 :—

(*Figures are in thousands of rupees.*)

Receipts	Actuals, 1912-13.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Accounts 1913-14 better (+) and worse (—) than accounts 1912-13.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
I.—Land Revenue	85,81	87,37	+156
Transfers from Imperial to Provincial	61,43	45,25	—16,18
IV.—Stamps	32,94	33,81	+87
V.—Excise	77,89	84,45	+6,56
VI.—Provincial rates	26 50	1,68	—24,82
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	6,63	6,98	+30
IX.—Forests	4,39	4,92	+53
X.—Registration	5,71	6,29	+58
Total ...	3,01,30	2,70,70	—30,60
XII.—Interest	2,88	2,22	—66
Receipts by Civil Department—			
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	2,80	2,70	—10
XVI-B.—Jails	6,44	7,26	+82
XVII.—Police	54	46	—8
XIX.—Education	2,31	2,70	+39
XX.—Medical	16	14	—2
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	26	25	—1
Total ...	12,51	13,51	+100
Miscellaneous—			
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	21	24	+3
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	30	29	—1
XXV.—Miscellaneous...	3,05	2,65	—40
Total ...	3,56	3,18	—38
Irrigation—			
XXIX.—Major Works (Direct receipts) ...	11,66	12,88	+1,22
XXX.—Minor works and Navigation—			
By Civil Department	26	26	...
By Public Works Department ...	12	10	—2
Total ...	12,04	13,24	+1,20
Other Public Works—			
XXXI.—Civil Works—			
By Civil Department	1,36	1,30	—6
By Public Works Department ...	1,52	2,24	+72
Total ...	2,88	3,54	+66
Grand Total ...	3,35,17	3,06,39	—28,78

Expenditure.	Actuals, 1912-13.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Accounts 1913-14 better (+) worse (—) than Accounts 1912-13.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct demand on the Revenue.—			
1.—Refunds and drawbacks	66	74	—8
2.—Assignments and compensations ...	53	74	—21
3.—Land Revenue	23,51	24,54	—1,03
6.—Stamps	1,06	1,08	—2
7.—Excise	3,91	4,12	—21
8.—Provincial Rates	34	...	+34
10.—Assessed Taxes	19	22	—3
11.—Forests	3,57	3,56	+1
12.—Registration	3,19	3,32	—13
Total ...	36,96	38,32	—1,36
13.—Interest	1,14	1,02	+12
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department.—			
18.—General Administration	11,84	13,47	—1,63
19.—A-Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	31,23	32,99	—1,76
19.—B-Law „ —Jails	11,81	14,54	—2,73
20.—Police	41,32	45,77	—4,45
21.—Ports and Pilotage	1	1	...
22.—Education	27,48	38,35	—10,87
24.—Medical	7,27	9,14	—1,87
25.—Political	52	65	—13
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	5,56	4,77	—1,21
Total ...	1,35,04	1,59,69	—24,65
Miscellaneous.—			
29.—Superannuation, etc, ...	8,31	9,08	—77
30.—Stationery and Printing	3,22	3,16	+6
32.—Miscellaneous	1,05	1,35	+30
Total ...	12,58	13,59	—1,01
Famine Relief and Insurance.—			
36.—Reduction or avoidance of debt ...	2,00	2,00	...
Total ...	2,00	2,00	...
Irrigation.—			
42.—Major Works :—			
Working expenses	6,33	6,51	—18
Interest on debt	9,07	8,77	+30
43.—Minor Works and Navigation :—			
By Civil Department	2	3	—1
By Public Works Department ...	1,99	2,42	—43
Total ...	17,41	17,73	—32
Other Public Works.—			
45.—Civil Works :—			
By Public Works Department ...	48,80	62,76	—13,96
By Civil Department	11,02	20,48	—9,46
Total ...	59,82	83,24	—23,42
Grand Total ...	2,64,95	3,15,59	—50,64

Variations.

401. *Receipts.*—Excluding the non-recurring assignments from Imperial revenues aggregating 58,75, for education (36,75), sanitation (10,00), and for general purposes (12,00) from the accounts of 1912-13, the receipts of the year were on the whole better than those of 1912-13. The chief increases were under Excise, Land Revenue, Irrigation—Major Works (Public Works Department), Stamps, Civil Works (Public Works), Jails, Registration and Forest. The increase under excise revenue was mainly under license and distillery fees for the sale of liquors and drugs. The receipts on this account had risen very high on account of unrestricted auction bids in some districts. The rest of the increase was owing to enhancement in the rate of duty on *ganja* and under "gain on sale-proceeds of opium and other drugs" owing to a rise in the Treasury price of opium. The increase under Land Revenue was chiefly owing to the conclusion of settlements in temporarily-settled estates and to recovery of arrears. The expansion under Stamps was due to larger sale of General and Court-fee Stamps owing to the settlement operations, the institution of rent-suits in Balasore, the execution of sale and mortgage deeds in Purnea and to a larger supply of overprinted stamps to the Mayurbhanj State. Owing to failure of autumn rains there was a large demand for water for *rabi* irrigation in 1912-13, the receipts being credited in 1913-14. This accounts for the increase in irrigation receipts. Larger receipts from rents accounted for the increase under Civil Works (Public Works Department). Under Jails, the increase was due to a large supply of blankets from the Bhagalpur Jail to the Military Department. The improvement under Registration was due to a growing appreciation of the benefits of registration. The systematic extract of *sal* wood by the Bengal Timber Trading Company and a rise in the prices of coupes in Sambalpur caused the improvement under Forests. The noticeable decrease under Provincial rates was due to the surrender of Public Works Cess to district funds for which a Compensatory assignment of 22,92 was made from Imperial to Provincial Revenues.

Expenditure :—The increase in 1913-14 over that of 1912-13 was 50,64, the most important variations occurring under the following heads :—

	Increase.
	Rs.
Civil Works (Public Works Department 13,96 + 9,46 Civil)...	23,42
Education	10,87
Police	4,45
Law and Justice—Jails	2,73
Medical	1,87
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,76
General Administration	1,63
Scientific and other Departments	1,21
Land Revenue	1,03
Irrigation—Minor Works (Public Works)	43
Superannuation and retired allowances	77

Larger expenditure on educational and other departmental buildings and communication and grants to local bodies for educational, medical and sanitary improvements from the various special allotments, accounted for the increase under Civil Works, Education and Medical. Under Police, the expenditure was raised by the further reforms effected, payment of grain compensation allowance, and a write back under Railway Police of an excess debit passed on to the Bengal and North-Western Railway, 1911-12. The increase under Jails was due to large expenditure on purchase of raw materials on account of large demands for Jail-made articles from the Military Department. Under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, there was larger expenditure on Judicial Officers' establishment and fees to pleaders. The payment of Grain Compensation allowance also accounted for a portion of the increase. The increase under General Administration occurred under Executive Council and Board of Revenue, the figures for 1912-13 representing the charges of only a part of the year and one of the Hon'ble Members of the Executive Council not having drawn his pay in this year. Under Land Revenue, the increase was owing to larger expenditure on Charges of District

Administration, partly counterbalanced by reduced expenditure on the maintenance of the Record-of-Rights in Orissa and Sambalpur. The opening of a new farm at Sipaya and other improvements effected in other farms and the Sabour Agricultural College, raised the expenditure under "Scientific and other Minor Departments." The reconstruction of the Burra Weir, damaged by the floods in Cuttack, raised the expenditure under "Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigations."

Local Finance.

[Report on Local Funds in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1912-13.]

402. The following table shows the income and expenditure and the opening and the closing balances of the various Local Funds in the Province for the year 1913-14:— Balance

Name of Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1913.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Payments during the year.	Closing balance on 31st March 1914.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. District Funds ...	13,14,002	77,09,683	90,23,685	56,01,644	34,22,041
2. District Road Funds ...	61,207	3,72,733	4,33,940	2,57,438	1,76,502
3. District Chaukidari Reward Fund.	61,787	36,909	98,696	31,198	67,498
4. Village Chaukidari Reward Fund.	99,184	4,09,996	5,09,180	4,18,030	91,150
5. Road Patrol Fund ...	7,256	42,150	49,406	34,705	14,701
6. Pilgrims' Lodging House Fund.	1,18,552	1,89,356	3,07,908	2,06,354	1,01,554
7. Cantonment Fund ...	1,445	41,305	42,750	38,499	4,251
8. Cantonment Hospital Fund	...	2,726	2,726	2,725	1
9. Town and Bazar Fund ...	5,049	5,560	10,609	5,558	5,051
10. Education Fund ...	4,783	4,400	9,183	6,679	2,504
11. Medical and Charitable Fund.	4,156	17,353	21,509	15,601	5,908
12. Khondmal Road Fund ...	1,777	5,881	7,658	7,146	512
13. Port Fund	—463	12,938	12,475	13,200	—725
14. Municipal Fund ...	11,63,598	24,82,975	36,46,573	22,53,033	13,93,540

Both the receipts and payments of the District Funds and District Road Funds were much higher than the actuals of the previous year. The surrender of the Public Works Cess accounted for the large increase in receipts. There was a slight falling off of receipts during the year under review, under District Chaukidari Reward Fund. Under Village Chaukidari Reward Fund there was a slight increase in receipts but the expenditure increased by about Rs. 8,000 thus reducing the closing balance slightly. Both the receipts and expenditure of the Pilgrims' Lodging House Fund were in excess of those for

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1912-13. The increase was mainly due to a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 granted to Gaya Municipality for the drainage and waterworks scheme. As in the previous year the Orissa Port Fund closed with a debit balance of Rs. 724 which was made good by a grant from Provincial revenues. Both the receipts and payments of Municipal and Union Funds were higher than those of the previous year. The receipts as a whole exceeded the total payments during the year under review, which fact accounts for the increase in the closing balance. The increase in receipts was mainly due to large subventions from Provincial and other funds towards drainage and waterworks schemes.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

[Land Revenue Administration Report for 1913-14.]

Rate at which levied.

403. The Road and Public Works Cesses were levied during the year in nineteen out of twenty-one districts of the Province at the full rate of one anna in the rupee on the annual value of lands or the annual net profits of mines or other immovable properties. The Cess Act was not in force in the districts of Angul and Sambalpur and the Kolhan Government Estate in the district of Singhbhum.

Demands and Realisations.

404. The current Land Revenue demand for the districts in which the Bengal Cess Act, 1880 (Act IX of 1880), is in force amounted to Rs. 1,46,71,254 and the gross rental on which cesses were assessed amounted to Rs. 9,06,42,213, the latter showing an excess of Rs. 38,68,009 over the figure for the corresponding period of the previous year. This large increase is due to revaluations in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Purnea, and Ranchi, the revision of assessments on forests, mines, etc., in the Chota Nagpur Division, and the transfer of a large revenue-paying estate from the district of Malda in Bengal to that of Purnea. The current demand for the year amounted to Rs. 52,04,280 or Rs. 2,15,992 in excess of that of the previous year, while the total demand, both current and arrear, amounted to Rs. 62,62,077. Out of this Rs. 52,47,943 was collected and Rs. 52,420 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,28,457 at the close of the year. The percentage of total collections on the current demand was slightly higher than in the previous financial year, being 100·83 against 99·12. Eleven districts attained the prescribed standard of 100 per cent. In Muzaffarpur the collections only amounted to 80·46 per cent. owing to the large number of objections and appeals lodged against the assessment which was completed last year. In Ranchi the inability of the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur, the principal cess-payer, to realise his dues from the subordinate tenure-holders caused the collections to fall to 84·84 per cent. Heavy remissions amounting to Rs. 31,354 were made in Muzaffarpur owing to the revision of new valuations; in Gaya the remission of Rs. 9,511 was attributed to the partition of estates, correction of accounts and cancellation of assessments of small rent-free lands. Remissions were also heavy in the districts of the Santal Parganas (Rs. 2,874) and Hazaribagh (Rs. 2,644), Monghyr (Rs. 2,309) and Patna (Rs. 1,335). Valuations of mines and quarries necessitated the remissions in the first two districts, while in Monghyr the failure to trace a number of revenue-free estates and rent-free lands at the last revaluation led to the cancellation of the demands on them. The revision of the rent-roll of estates held under the direct management of Government accounts for most of the remissions in Patna.

Working of the Certificate Procedure.

405. The number of certificates filed during the year was 49,424 compared with 49,674 during the previous financial year. An increase occurred in Monghyr and Darbhanga and a decrease in Shahabad and Muzaffarpur. Including 11,740 pending on the 1st April 1913, the total number of certificates in force during the year was 61,164, out of which 50,665 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 10,499 pending. Three thousand six hundred and eight objections were filed against certificates and 3,543 disposed of during the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 3,565 and 3,530. Certificates were cancelled in 916 cases, and the demands reduced in 183 cases. The amounts covered by the certificates were realized on the issue of

preliminary notices in 11,879 cases, on the issue of notices for the sale of defaulters' movable property in 24,398 cases and on the issue of notices for the sale of immovable property in 6,835 cases. Property was actually sold in 807 cases only and of these 470 sales were subsequently set aside under sections 20 and 21 of the Act. In the Chota Nagpur Division, the issue of warrants of attachment and of arrest secured payments in 528 and 25 cases, respectively.

406. Re-valuation operations were in progress in the districts of Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Cuttack, Balasore, Hazaribagh and Palamau. They were completed in Muzaffarpur and resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,28,204 in the Cess demand. As reported last year, the operations in Hazaribagh are being conducted under Chapter IIA of the Cess Act. As the procedure under this chapter was found to be unsatisfactory in practice and to require alteration in certain respects, an amending Bill has been submitted for approval to the Government of India with a view to its introduction in the local Legislative Council. **Valuations and Re-valuations.**

Municipal Revenue.

[*See* Chapter III of this Report, "Municipalities".]

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics.

[Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bihar and Orissa, for the year 1913.—Statistics of British India, Part V.—Area, population and Public Health.]

Climatic Conditions.

407. The year's rainfall was considerably above the average in Western Bihar and in most of the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division and in the hills. In the Orissa Division it was below the normal except in the district of Balasore where the fall was the highest on record for the last seven years. Floods which were due to remarkably heavy rain occurred during August in the Patna and Gaya districts and in the southern portion of Muzaffarpur. Floods also occurred in Balasore and Cuttack. Here and there the crops were reported to have been destroyed by inundation, but there were no serious after-effects and the agricultural outturn was on the whole up to the average. The price of common rice varied from between ten and eleven seers to the rupee in Sambalpur, Balasore, and Patna to between seven and eight seers to the rupee in Monghyr and Purnea.

Vital statistics.

408. The year was a very healthy one. The number of births registered during the year 1913, was 1,443,789 as compared with 1,458,295 in the preceding year, while the number of deaths fell from 1,063,428 to 999,382. The death-rate (29·14) was the lowest on record since the year 1899 while the birth-rate was 42·10 which is slightly lower than the record of 1912 (42·52) but is considerably in excess of the average of the five preceding years 1907-1911 (39·09). The rate of infant mortality during the year (171·75 per mille) was the lowest recorded in any province in India.

Registration of Vital Occurrences.

409. The accurate registration of vital occurrences is essential to a scientific investigation of the incidence of diseases and of the success of the measures taken to combat them. The system obtaining in rural areas depends on the sense of responsibility and the intelligence of the village chaukidar and is therefore admittedly primitive and capable of great improvement, which however can only be carried out at a prohibitive cost. Even in certain compulsory areas the registration of vital occurrences was found to be inaccurate and incomplete and several important enquiries were made in various directions with a view to improving it in both compulsory and rural areas. The Government of India have recently suggested the desirability of maintaining for a term of years a complete and accurate record of vital occurrences of a selected population living in an area where conditions are more or less stable, and it is hoped that arrangements will be shortly completed to bring the experiment into operation.

The following account shows briefly the incidence of the chief diseases during the year under report.

Cholera.

410. The mortality from this disease (2·05) was still below the average of the last ten years (2·89). It was most severe in the districts of Puri and Champaran. The former station suffers every year on account of the large concourse of pilgrims, but the mortality in Champaran could not be ascribed to any definite cause. An outbreak in the Jharia coal fields was due to the use of polluted water by the coolies employed in the mines. A scheme to supply filtered water throughout the Jharia field has been administratively approved by Government and a Mines Board of Health has been constituted for the area. It is hoped that these measures will result in a great improvement in the local sanitary conditions and in the public health. The use of permanganate of potash as a preventive measure for disinfecting wells has generally become popular.

411. The death-rate from small-pox in 1913 was ·11 which is slightly higher than the rate of 1912 (·06) but considerably lower than the rate of the past ten years (·35). **Small-pox.**

412. The number of deaths from fever during 1913 was 623,556 or 18·18 per mille of the population, which is below the average of the previous year (18·80) and of the previous decade (21·18). Although no doubt credited with a large number of deaths due to other causes, "Fever" still claims a larger number of victims in Bihar and Orissa every year than any other of the chief causes of mortality. The highest death-rate (25·51) was in Purnea, followed by Bhagalpur with 24·65. Gaya headed the list of towns with a death-rate of 27·22 in the thousand. **Fever.**

During the year two Sub-Assistant Surgeons, who had been specially trained to deliver lectures in simple language on the etiology and treatment of malaria, were deputed to Purnea and Shahabad, respectively. The Sanitary Commissioner reports that they met with a very favourable reception, and he anticipates that much good will result from the deputation. The sales of quinine showed a considerable increase and it is hoped that the new system of selling the drug in "treatments" instead of in pice-packets and bottles of tablets will further advance its popularity.

The experiment of distributing quinine to Government servants drawing less than Rs. 10 a month in Purnea has been discontinued in its original form, because the absence of any serious attempts to supervise the distribution or to co-ordinate the results obtained, rendered it impossible to deduce conclusions of any value as to the success of the system.

Two travelling dispensaries were sent to work in the malarial area of the Kishanganj subdivision of the Purnea district but without any success, and it has been decided to remove them to other areas where they are likely to be more efficiently conducted and more popular.

413. The mortality from this cause fell during 1913 and the disease showed no sign of establishing itself in new areas. The number of deaths recorded was 36,383 as compared with 58,324 during the previous year. The disease as usual was most severe in Saran, but it also assumed serious proportions in Shahabad, Patna, and Monghyr. The increase in the number of inoculations performed was inconsiderable, and it is clear that the operation is generally still regarded with disfavour. The only exception is furnished by the Bhagalpur District, where indications are not wanting that the people are beginning to realize the protection which they can secure at the cost of very trifling inconvenience. Nine itinerant Assistant Surgeons were employed during the year for inoculation work and for the treatment of plague cases. In Saran the evacuation of infected houses continues to be the most popular method of protection, and it proved efficacious wherever it was adopted in time and the people kept strictly aloof from the abandoned houses. A Plague Manual has lately been issued by the Local Government for the guidance of its officers and for the information of the public generally. Four travelling dispensaries worked in the plague-infected areas of Saran and Shahabad with much success. The officers in charge of the dispensaries are qualified to perform anti-plague inoculations but in view of the great distrust of inoculation that prevails in the rural areas in which they tour, it is thought desirable that for the present at any rate it would be better to keep them entirely distinct from the inoculating agency. **Plague.**

414. The number of deaths in 1913 was 25,549 or 74 per mille, as compared with 26,022 or ·75 per mille in 1912. The Orissa Division as usual suffered most, and the causes underlying the persistent predisposition of the residents of this Division to the disease will form a subject of separate enquiry. **Dysentery and Diarrhœa.**

415. A slight decrease in mortality is observable under this head. A special ward for the treatment of tuberculosis has lately been opened in the Bhagalpur Hospital and the Local Government is now considering the advisability of instituting a sanatorium for the treatment of this disease within the province. **Respiratory diseases.**

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Inland Emigration.

[Reports on Inland Emigration under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), for the year ending on the 30th June 1914, submitted by the Superintendents of Emigration in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.]

Administrative Measures.

416. During the year the rule prescribing the routes by which emigrants shall travel on leaving a depôt or place of accommodation has been recast as Dhubri has ceased to be a railway terminus. Consequential changes in certain other rules have also been made. Instructions have been issued to the effect that garden sardars recruiting under section 90 of the Act shall supply the information required by clause (*f*) in regard to the emigrants recruited by them, in the form appearing at page 174 of the Bengal Inland Emigration Manual of 1901.

Number of Emigrants.

417. No recruitment under any form took place during the year under report in the districts of Patna, Puri, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Saran, Champaran, or Muzaffarpur. The number of emigrants of all classes recruited in the other districts during the year was 27,996, as compared with 29,580 in the preceding year. Of this number, 27,173 were recruited by garden sardars of different classes and 823 by licensed contractors as against 28,527 and 1,053, respectively, in the year 1912-13. The number of emigrants shown as belonging to the Native States rose from 1,246 in 1911-12 and 1,972 in 1912-13 to 4,770 in 1913-14. No explanation of the increase has been furnished, but it may indicate that a larger proportion of the coolies belonging to the Native States are brought into the depôts and places of accommodation for registration instead of being sent forward as formerly to the labour districts as free or non-Act labourers. It is very desirable that the law should be so amended as to compel the registration of all emigrants passing through British India, whether they are British subjects or not and irrespective of the place of their recruitment, and it is hoped that the necessary legislation will be undertaken at an early date. There can be no question that the majority of the emigrants shown as belonging to the Native States are recruited in the States in spite of the fact that emigration therefrom is prohibited by the Chiefs. The recruiting agencies themselves admit that their sardars carry on their operations within the States and that they obtain certificates under sections 56-58 of Act VI of 1901 on statements made by the sardars to the Magistrate that they intend to conduct their recruiting operations within a recruiting district. In fact employers in Assam are directly enjoined to instruct the sardars whom they send down from the gardens to recruit in the Native States, to show as the area of recruitment in Column 9 of the certificate the area in which the local agent resides. This procedure is open to serious objection and the attention of the Assam Administration will be drawn to the matter. It is necessary that measures should be taken to ensure that certificates are only granted under sections 56-58 of Act VI of 1901 in connection with legitimate recruiting operations in areas in which the Act is in force.

One thousand two hundred and seventy-eight emigrants as against 975 in the preceding year, were registered under Chapter IV, while 25,438 unindentured emigrants were engaged by garden sardars accredited to the local agents of approved Associations as against 27,424 in the year 1912-13. The decrease in the number of emigrants of the latter class was due chiefly to better crops and a consequent increase in the local demand for labour. There was a slight increase in the number of emigrants recruited under Chapter III of the Act in the district of Cuttack, but a decrease in the districts of Balasore, Ranchi, and Manbhum. The decline in the number of emigrants recruited under this Chapter tends to show that the system of recruitment through contractors is falling into disfavour. The Government of India have long held the view that recruitment for Assam will never be satisfactory as long as the agency of contractors is employed for the purpose, and they have accordingly decided to put an end to this system of recruitment with effect from the 1st July 1915. The number of emigrants engaged by special sardars under section 90 of the Act was 457, or 329 more than the number recruited in the preceding year. Recruitment under this system has not proved successful in the past and the Government of India are undertaking legislation to repeal section 90 of the Act.

418. The numbers of licensed contractors, sub-contractors, and recruiters working during the year were eight, one and 42, respectively, as against thirteen, one, and 76 in the previous year. The licenses of four contractors were cancelled for irregularities and misconduct. The total number of garden sardars employed in the province was 14,594, or 1,461 more than in 1912-13. Of these 546 worked under the ordinary procedure of Chapter IV, 96 held special permits under section 90, and the remaining 13,952 worked under the control of approved associations. The keenness of the competition to secure labourers is evidenced by the fact that the 13,952 sardars accredited to the local agents of the associations who visited the province succeeded in recruiting 25,438 persons only including dependents, or a little more than one cooly per sardar. Some cases of malpractice in connection with sardari recruitment came to light during the year and several instances of false description of emigrants by garden sardars were also reported. It is hoped that in future local agents will realize their responsibility for supervising the work of the sardars and for co-operating with the District Officers in their efforts to prevent the use of any improper means of recruitment. The licenses of five local agents were cancelled during the year for irregularities and misconduct as against two in the previous year. The relaxation of the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act in favour of certain associations of employers and the consequent freedom from control enjoyed by the local agents of such associations was on the whole attended by satisfactory results.

Number of Recruiting Agents.

419. The reports show that depôts, places of accommodation, and rest houses for emigrants were properly inspected and maintained in good sanitary condition throughout the year. No outbreak of epidemic disease was reported.

Inspection of depots.

420. The number of criminal cases in connection with recruitment reported during the year under review was 92, or 7 less than in the previous year, and the number of persons convicted fell from 74 to 68. In the districts of Singhbhum and Sambalpur special efforts were made by the local authorities to detect cases of illegal recruitment, and the reports generally show increased vigilance on the part of registering and other officers.

Criminal cases.

421. The receipts and charges for this province in connection with the transport of labour were Rs. 3,222-12-9 and Rs. 2,015-0-6, respectively, as against Rs. 3,464-0-0 and Rs. 3,475-0-3 in 1912-13.

Inland Labour Transport Fund.

Medical Institutions.

[Annual returns of Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1912, with notes.—Statistics of British India, Part V.—Area.—Population and Public Health.]

422. At the opening of the year 1913-14, there were 328 hospitals and dispensaries of all classes in the province. Thirteen dispensaries were opened and two closed, leaving a total of 339 at the end of the year. This total comprises 52 State institutions, 166 local fund, 40 railway, 16 private aided and 65 private non-aided dispensaries. The works of the regular institutions were supplemented by six travelling dispensaries, two each in the districts of Saran, Shahabad, and Purnea which were established during the year as an experimental measure to deal with outbreaks of plague and other epidemic diseases. All fully justified their creation except those in the Purnea district, which it has been decided to remove to another area, where it is hoped they will be more intelligently employed and better appreciated. The floating dispensary in Cuttack and the four itinerant dispensaries in Angul and Balasore were much appreciated by the public. Another useful supplement to medical relief in dispensaries was the growing practice on the part of the officers in charge of visiting periodically outlying markets to afford medical aid to the people assembled there.

Number of dispensaries.

423. The number of out-patients treated increased from 2,932,159 to 3,040,333. The number of in-patients, however, fell from 44,550 in 1912 to 43,542 in 1913, the decrease being ascribed to the greater healthiness of the year and in some localities to floods, which kept the patients from the hospitals. It is satisfactory to learn that the number of in-patients who made their own dietary arrangements during their stay in hospital has increased, a development which clearly indicates that the hospitals are beginning to be valued on their

Number of patients treated.

1330

own account and not merely as a means for the mitigation of indigence. The ratio of persons treated to the total population was only 9·02 per cent., a standard lower than that reached in any other province in India. These results, though not very encouraging, do not, however, adequately reflect the progress which is being made in the improvement of medical relief. The effect of the surrender of the Public Works Cess and the ear-marking of a portion of it for medical objects, is not as yet fully apparent; in many cases also schemes that have been drawn up and initiated have not had time to mature. There are therefore good reasons for hoping that the reproach of being medically the worst served province in India will before long be removed from Bihar and Orissa.

Diseases treated.

424. The vital statistics of the province show that there was a gradual improvement in the health of the population during the year under review, the death rate per mille being 29·14 against 31·01 in the previous year. Although, as usual, malaria accounted for the largest number of cases treated in hospitals, there was a large fall in 1913 over that of 1912. This decrease is attributed to the greater healthiness of the year and to the fact that greater care is now taken in differentiating cases. Of the other major diseases, small-pox and tuberculosis were more prevalent, while the cases of cholera and plague declined in number.

Finance.

425. Both the total income and the total expenditure of the dispensaries of the Province steadily increased, the former from Rs. 6,43,740 to Rs. 7,75,164 and the latter from Rs. 5,94,379 to Rs. 6,90,482. The local Government made a series of grants for the improvement of the existing accommodation, and further liberal grants have, since the creation of the Province, been placed annually at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. These grants were a useful addition to the sums already given by Commissioners of Divisions from the grants at their disposal for petty works of local improvement and were for the most part utilized in the purchase of modern equipment and apparatus.

Leper Asylums.

426. There was a total accommodation in the seven leper asylums in the province for 656 male and 453 female lepers at the end of 1913. The total cost for the up-keep of all these institutions was Rs. 69,256 in 1913, against Rs. 68,284 in 1912. Of these amounts, Government contributed 24·4 or 18 per cent., and local bodies 2·5 or 1·6 per cent., respectively. The rest of their income was derived from private subscriptions and from contributions by the Mission to Lepers in India and the East. The establishment of the King Edward the Seventh Leper Asylum at Gaya was a noteworthy event of the year under review.

Lunatic Asylums.

[Annual Returns of the Patna Lunatic Asylum at Bankipore for 1913 with notes.—Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, population and public health.]

Population, Admission and Discharge.

427. The daily average number of lunatics under treatment in the Patna Lunatic Asylum was 275·08 as against 246·30 in the previous year. The capacity of the Asylum is 306 inmates and the maximum number of lunatics confined on any one night was 290.

Sickness and Mortality.

428. The number of sick in the hospital was 281 against 182 in 1912. The increase is mainly attributed to the increased number of inmates and the bad health and advanced age of persons newly admitted. The total mortality was also higher than in the previous year, the figures being 41 (including a case of homicidal strangulation) against 26 in 1912. The proportion per cent. of deaths to daily average strength was 14·90 and the death-rate per mille of population was 119·19.

Criminal lunatics.

429. Of this class 34 males and four females were admitted during the year as against 31 males and one female in the previous year; of the males two were re-admitted, 15 males and one female were discharged or transferred and nine males and three females died. There were 103 males and six females under treatment at the end of the year as against 93 and six respectively in the year 1912.

430. The total receipts aggregated Rs. 39,366 against Rs. 27,791 in 1912. This increase over 1912 was due to increased grants from Government on account of increased daily average number of inmates, the higher prices of some articles of diet and cost of new buildings. There was an increase of Rs. 215 in the receipts from paying patients. The average cost per head was Rs. 141-7-8 as compared with Rs. 111-13-10 in 1912, an increase mainly due to works done by the Public Works Department and to increased cost of diet. The net profit on manufacture was Rs. 1,557 against Rs. 1,452 in 1912. Finance.

431. The scheme for the construction of a Central Asylum for European lunatics at Ranchi has been administratively approved by the Government of India and the work has actually been taken up. Plans and estimates for the construction of an Asylum at Ranchi for Indian lunatics from Bengal and this province are being revised. Central Asylums.

432. The revision of the establishment of the Asylum was sanctioned during the year. Arrangements have been made to send European and Eurasian lunatics to the Bhowanipur Asylum in Bengal pending the construction of the Central Asylum. Areas in which reception orders may be made have been declared under section 5 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912. General.

Sanitation.

[Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bihar and Orissa, for the year 1913.]

433. The total expenditure on sanitation by Municipalities during the year 1912-13 was Rs. 8,68,190 against Rs. 8,29,345 in 1911-12. This included an increase in expenditure under conservancy of Rs. 48,808, of which Rs. 14,941 was spent by the Puri Municipality in connection with the great "Naba Kalabar" festival of 1912. During the year waterworks were opened at Gaya and Monghyr. The sketch projects of many important water-works and drainage schemes were completed or were in course of preparation, details of which are given in Section XI of the Sanitary Report. The following are the most important sanitary works in towns at present under construction:— Sanitary Improvements.

(1) Gaya sewerage works at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,80,000.

(2) Puri drainage scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,75,831.

(3) Monghyr drainage scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,22,242.

434. A Sanitary Conference of officials and non-officials was held at Ranchi in August 1913 to discuss the problems of urban and rural sanitation and to advise Government as to the conditions, if any, to be attached to the assignment of the Public Works Cess to the District Boards as well as to the system of distributing the augmentation grants. Another Conference was held at Bankipore under the Chairmanship of the Sanitary Commissioner to discuss questions relating to school hygiene. An influential Committee, presided over by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, visited the chief centres of pilgrimage in the province in July last year to inspect and advise on their sanitation. Their report has not yet been received. Conferences.

435. There are now three Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, the full complement of the province. Two first class Health Officers were sanctioned in the course of the year for the Patna and Gaya Municipalities and eight Health Officers of the second class were appointed for the Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Monghyr, Ranchi, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Chapra and Arrah Municipalities. A School for Sanitary Inspectors was opened at Bankipore in charge of one of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, and was attended by twenty nominees of various Municipalities. Staff.

436. The Sanitary Board was reconstituted in May 1913. The circulation of files having proved a cumbrous and slow method of business, a system of more or less frequent meetings was substituted for it. Five meetings were held before the end of the year 1913, and the reorganization of the Board has been amply justified by results. The Sanitary Board.

Vaccination.

[Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bihar and Orissa, for 1913 and Triennial Report on Vaccination, Bihar and Orissa, for the years 1911-12 to 1913-14.]

Small-pox and Vaccination.

437. The rate of mortality from small-pox in 1913 (·11) was slightly higher than in the previous year (·06) but considerably below the average of the last decade (·35). The rise was more noticeable in urban than in rural areas; the towns which suffered most were Bhagalpur (·82), Puri (·57) and Chapra (·35), while of the districts, Monghyr showed the highest death-rate (·49) and Ranchi the lowest (·002).

The Triennial Report on Vaccination for the years 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14 shows that, in spite of a large and unexplained decrease in the number of revaccinations, which only represented 2·51 of the total number of operations, the average number of operations performed in each year was 1,311,674 against an average of 1,276,909 in the three preceding years. The percentage of successful operations during the last three years was 99·25 in primary vaccinations, and 61·74 in revaccinations.

Bengal Act V of 1880, which provides for compulsory vaccination is now in force in the Municipal towns of all districts in the province except Sambalpur, where the Central Provinces Municipal Act gives the necessary powers of compulsion. The Local Government is about to extend the Act to Sakchi, the settlement of the Tata Steel and Iron Works Company in the Singhbhum District. The advisability of extending the Act also to the Jharia Coal-field and to rural tracts in the Patna Division will be considered by the Sanitary Commissioner. Remarkable progress in vaccination has been made in the Orissa Feudatory States, the total number of vaccinations having risen from 165,967 in 1906-07 to 387,190 in 1912-13 and of revaccinations from 43,498 to 215,438. It is estimated that 52 per cent. of the entire population of the states is protected. In some of the States female vaccinators have been employed to vaccinate the women of the upper classes and they are said to have proved a great success. The buildings of the new Vaccine Depôt at Nankum near Ranchi were nearly completed before the close of the year and it is hoped that the supply of vaccine for use in Bihar and Orissa next season will be prepared there.

The Poisons Act.

[The Report on the Working of the Poisons Act, I of 1904, during the year 1913.]

The Working of the Poisons Act, I of 1904.

438. The requirements of the law are generally known, but they were again notified through the usual agencies. In some districts cattle-poisoning is prevalent on a large scale but reliable statistics are not available as to the number of persons actually so engaged. The total number of licenses granted was 92 under section 2 of the Act and 69 under section 41 against 96 and 56, respectively, in the previous year. There were 30 prosecutions during the year under the Act, of which 26 resulted in convictions.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General System of Public Instruction.

SEE—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1911-12, PART II, PAGES 220-225.

Education.

[Report on the Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for 1913-14.—Statistics of British India, Part VII.—Educational.]

General Statistics.

439. At the close of the year 1913-14, there were 30,306 educational institutions in the province or 87 more than at the beginning. The number of pupils rose from 847,244 to 861,535 which represents 15·6 of the total population of school-going age. The number of male pupils was 753,148 or 27·8 per cent. of the male population of school-going age and of female pupils 108,387 or 3·9 per cent. of the female population of school-going age.

The total expenditure on Public Instruction during the year was Rs. 79,91,585 as against Rs. 63,65,563 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 2,12,165 was spent on European schools to which Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 92,474. The sum of Rs. 77,79,420 spent on Indian Education was contributed as follows :—

Provincial Revenues, Rs. 32,78,583 ; District funds, Rs. 11,28,746 ; Municipal funds, Rs. 91,568 ; Fees, Rs. 20,00,216 ; private sources, Rs. 11,68,020 ; Native States Revenue, Rs. 1,12,287. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 48,39,579 and the indirect expenditure to Rs. 29,39,841. Of the direct expenditure Rs. 3,48,374 was spent on Colleges, Rs. 12,19,827 on Secondary Schools and Rs. 24,04,750 on Primary Schools, and Rs. 8,66,628 on Training and Special Schools. Of the indirect expenditure more than sixteen lakhs was incurred on buildings and purchase of furniture and apparatus, more than six lakhs on Direction and Inspection and more than four and a half lakhs on hostel charges.

Arts Colleges.

440. The number of Arts Colleges was seven as in the previous year. The question of the development of Collegiate education in the Province was fully discussed by the University Committee which met during the year.

The direct expenditure on Colleges rose during the year from Rs. 2,57,961 to Rs. 3,08,286, an increase which corresponds closely to the rise in the number of students from 1,722 to 2,062. The indirect expenditure rose much more rapidly, the figure being Rs. 2,69,041 against Rs. 81,411 in the previous year. The large increase is due to expenditure on equipment and furniture for the Government Colleges, on acquiring land for the Bhumihar Brahman College at Muzaffarpur and the Bihar National College at Bankipore, and to a grant of Rs. 50,000 for the erection of new laboratories for St. Columba's College at Hazaribagh.

In Patna College various improvements were carried out during the year. New laboratories, estimated to cost Rs. 93,952, were commenced, while two more residences for Professors were built. Schemes were prepared for extending the hostel accommodation, both permanent and temporary, and for enlarging the staff of the College to the strength necessary to enable 510 students to be admitted. The latter scheme, prepared by the University Committee, was not sanctioned in its entirety during the year, but two new professorships in the Indian Educational Service, one for History and one for

English, were created. The number of students in the College rose during the year from 331 to 366, but the increase in the direct expenditure rose more rapidly, being Rs. 1,10,807 against Rs. 97,937 in the previous year.

At the Ravenshaw College the post of Professor of Persian, referred to in last year's report, was filled during the year, while a Professorship of English in the Indian Educational Service was also sanctioned. The number of students rose during the year from 365 to 440. Administrative approval has been accorded to the erection of new buildings for the College at a cost of Rs. 9,30,708 and plans and estimates are being prepared. The direct cost of the College rose during the year from Rs. 54,499 to Rs. 92,116 and the cost per student from Rs. 155-3-10 to Rs. 209-5-5.

*Secondary Education.

441. The number of secondary schools declined during the year from 305 to 304 while there was an increase of 2,421 in the number of pupils and of Rs. 1,55,740 in expenditure. The cost of educating a pupil rose from Rs. 20-13-8 to Rs. 22-14-6. The number of pupils in High Schools rose from 28,069 to 28,496 in spite of the fall of five in the number of schools while in Middle English Schools the increase was from 20,101 to 22,095. The cost of educating a boy in a High School rose from Rs. 25-1-11 to Rs. 29-7-9 and that in a Middle English School from Rs. 10-15-7 to Rs. 13-13-5. The Standardisation of the fees in Government and aided schools, which took place during the previous year, coupled with the increase in the number of pupils in the higher classes, raised the average annual fee in a High School from Rs. 15·8 to Rs. 18·2 and in a Middle English School from Rs. 3·9 to Rs. 4·8.

The number of Government and Aided High Schools for boys, respectively, remained 21 and 44. Improvements were effected in several directions. At Government schools a Headmaster in the Indian Educational Service was appointed for the Patna Collegiate School and Headmasters on special rates of pay were appointed for the Ravenshaw Collegiate School and the Bhagalpur Zila School, while a whole-time clerk was appointed for each school so that the teaching staff might be set free for their proper duties. Progress was also made with a number of building schemes, of which the largest is that in connection with the buildings of the Patna Collegiate School, Patna Training College, and Patna Training School.

All the Inspectors complain of the inadequacy of the accommodation in most of the privately-managed secondary schools. Large grants for new buildings have already been made to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Roman Catholic Missions at Ranchi, while a grant of Rs. 34,000 has been promised to the Bhumihar Brahman Collegiate School at Muzaffarpur. The non-recurring grant of Rs. 95,000 made to District Boards should do something to provide the Middle English Schools with proper accommodation.

Primary Education.

442. There are now 1,674 Upper Primary and 20,829 Lower Primary Schools, the number of the former having risen by 46 and that of the latter by 59 during the year. The increase in the number of pupils was 2,921 in Upper Primary Schools and 3,607 in Lower Primary Schools. The increase in cost was Rs. 68,210 in Upper Primary Schools, and Rs. 1,93,573 in Lower Primary Schools. The cost of educating a pupil in an Upper Primary School rose from Rs. 4-11-7 to Rs. 5-9-5, and in a Lower Primary School from Rs. 2-12-1 to Rs. 3-4-7 a year, figures which show plainly the benefit which the teachers have derived from the Imperial grants. The number of pupils in the Primary stages of secondary schools rose from 31,277 to 31,408. The number of trained teachers rose from 3,798 to 3,952.

The educational grants given to District Boards and to the District Council of Sambalpur during the year 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 3,98,043 and for non-Board Districts the total was Rs. 81,800. The recurring grants allotted during the year under review amounted to Rs. 7,68,310 and Rs. 1,31,688, respectively. In addition grants amounting in all to Rs. 42,715 were paid during the year to Municipalities.

The number of Middle Vernacular Schools declined from 136 to 132, while that of their pupils rose from 9,828 to 9,962. The total expenditure

N. B.—Middle Vernacular Schools are included under Primary Education.

rose by Rs. 3,742 and the cost per pupil rose from Rs. 7-12-3 to Rs. 8-12-6. Each of the Government Middle Vernacular Schools now has a staff of 5 teachers in the Vernacular Teachers' Service.

443. Arrangements were made last year to admit to the Patna Training College 15 students instead of 12. The cost of the College rose from Rs. 14,037 to Rs. 17,005 owing to the larger number of students under training. A special grant of Rs. 1,000 was given during the year for the purchase of psychological apparatus. **The training of teachers.**

The number of first-grade training schools was five as in the preceding year; but the number of students under training rose from 313 to 365. During the year administrative approval was given to the erection of new buildings for the schools in the Patna, Tirhut, and Bhagalpur Divisions. The hostel for the school at Cuttack was taken in hand.

The number of Guru and Mianji Training Schools rose from 122 to 124 owing to the opening of two more Mianji Training Schools in the Bhagalpur Division. The number of pupils in these schools rose from 1,846 to 1,892. The figure 2,159 erroneously given in last year's report included the number of pupils in first-grade training schools.

The number of aided training schools rose from one to four as in addition to the Mission School at Kairabani in the Santal Parganas, the three Mission schools in Chota Nagpur were aided during the year. Each of these latter schools is to have two classes, one on the Middle Vernacular basis and one on the Upper Primary basis, and is to train in all 24 gurus every year, of whom Government have the right of nominating 12.

444. The number of students in the Patna Law College declined from 116 to 109, but the fall was confined to the Pleadership Classes, the number reading for the B. L. Degree having risen from 75 to 85. The building in which the College is now held was acquired during the year for an extension of the compound of the Temple Medical School, but the College was not disturbed and will probably be able to remain in its present quarters until it moves to the site of the new University. **Law College.**

445. In the Medical Schools at Bankipore and Cuttack the number of students declined from 229 to 219, while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 54,609 to Rs. 66,437, the contribution from Provincial revenues being Rs. 60,094 against Rs. 47,118. **Medical Schools.**

446. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Bihar School of Engineering declined from 138 to 123 in spite of the opening of artisan classes with effect from January 1st. The paucity of candidates for admission is remarkable. Thus the new survey class was designed with a view to the admission of 50 students every year but last year only 14 were actually admitted. The number of admissions to the first year sub-overseer class was 35 against 44, and to the second year class 3 against 6. Nor is the number of Bihar students studying the B. E. course at the Sibpur Engineering College, where places are reserved for them, appreciable. The net expenditure on the school fell during the year from Rs. 75,760 to Rs. 73,885; but the direct expenditure rose from Rs. 64,352 to Rs. 65,292 and the provincial contribution towards this rose from Rs. 58,309 to Rs. 59,232. The chief incidents in the history of the school during the year were the opening of artisan classes for motor mechanics, carpenters, blacksmiths, fitters and turners, and the introduction of the new course of study for the survey class. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,869 was sanctioned for the improvement of the foundry, and the Principal considers that this expenditure is likely to add considerably to the efficiency of this branch of the workshop. **Engineering School.**

447. The reorganisation of the survey classes was also carried into effect during the year at the Cuttack Survey School. The roll number of that school has fallen from 78 to 49 partly, no doubt, owing to the abolition of the amin's certificate and partly because the concession granted in 1892 to passed students of the survey class, whereby they were declared qualified for appointment as 3rd grade sub-overseers, was withdrawn during the year. **Survey School.**

Technical and Industrial Schools.

448. The number of Technical and Industrial Schools rose from 34 to 35 owing to the establishment of a school for carpenters in the Feudatory State of Nilgiri in Orissa. The number of pupils also increased from 822 to 864 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 40,058 to Rs. 47,624.

The new workshop for the Ranchi Industrial School was completed in April. The number of students in the Sub-Overseer classes rose from 24 to 26. A class for motor mechanics was established during the year and helped to raise the roll number of the artisan classes from 67 to 87. Five candidates were successful at the Sub-Overseer examination.

The Mining classes at Jharia and Sijua appear to have proved successful and sanction has been accorded to the opening of a third class during the current year. The classes are controlled by the Mining Educational Advisory Board at Calcutta.

The education of Indian girls and women.

449. The total number of girls' schools rose from 1,858 to 2,249, the increase of 391 schools being accompanied by an increase of 9,906 in the number of pupils. There was a small increase of 195 in the number of girls attending boys' schools, but this year for the first time the majority of the girls under instruction are reading in girls' schools, the figures being 54,198 in girls' schools against 53,670 in boys' schools. The percentage of girls at school to girls of school-going age has risen during the year from 3·4 to 3·8, while the expenditure has risen from Rs. 2,46,348 to Rs. 3,36,885 largely owing to the increased funds made available by the Imperial grants.

During the current year a further recurring grant of Rs. 47,000 was received and out of this a sum of Rs. 15,000 has been assigned to District Boards and Committees for expenditure on stipendiary schools for girls. A small sum has also been set aside for raising from Upper Primary to Middle Vernacular the status of three of the Government Schools in the district of Sambalpur, while further expenditure has been proposed for the provision of a large number of additional scholarships for girls. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 2½ lakhs was also received for girls' schools and special schools of which Rs. 15,377 was spent during the year on acquiring a house for the Government Training Class and for the Assistant Inspectress of Schools at Muzaffarpur, and Rs. 22,000 on a grant for the construction of new buildings for the girls' schools under the control of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Ranchi.

The number of High Schools for girls was three as in the previous year, while that of their pupils has risen from 287 to 317. The expenditure has more than doubled, being Rs. 33,047 against Rs. 15,111; almost the whole of this increase has come from provincial revenues. The number of pupils in the Ravenshaw Girls' School decreased from 195 to 169, but the number of girls in the school has actually risen, for 49 boys were excluded from the school after the last summer vacation. The school at Bankipore is still in an unsatisfactory condition. Of the 79 pupils on the roll only 13 are above the primary stage, and none of these are Biharis though there are 15 such girls in the primary classes.

The number of Middle English Schools rose by one and that of their pupils by 289. All these schools are under Mission managements.

The number of Middle Vernacular Schools declined from eight to seven owing to the raising of the status of one school to the Middle English standard. With the decline in the number of schools the number of pupils fell from 634 to 530.

The number of primary schools rose from 1,492 to 1,840 and that of their pupils from 35,967 to 44,432. The increase is mainly due to the larger allotments made during the year for stipendiary schools and to the fixing of Rs. 9 and Rs. 12 respectively, as the minimum rates for untrained and trained teachers in these schools.

The returns shew eight training classes for women as in the previous year. Of these eight institutions, two are maintained by Government and six by Missions. Of the former the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College at Bankipore is the more important. The direct expenditure on this College during the year was Rs. 19,047 against Rs. 14,360 in 1912-13.

The post of a second Inspectress of Schools was sanctioned though it was not filled during the period under review.

European Schools.

450. The number of European Schools declined from 20 to 19 owing to the abolition of the school at Ranchi, referred to in last year's report. The number of pupils, however, rose from 1,023 to 1,085 and the expenditure from Rs. 1,77,291 to Rs. 2,12,165, the provincial contribution being Rs. 92,474 against Rs. 69,940 in the previous year. All of the schools are aided except the railway schools at Gaya and Gomoh. The number of boarders rose during the year from 436 to 467.

Considerable improvements were made during the year in the buildings of some of the schools, particularly at St. Michael's School at Kurji which received non-recurring grants of the aggregate value of Rs. 22,390. Advances were also made for the erection of buildings for the East Indian Railway Schools at Gaya and Jamalpur.

Muhammadan Education.

451. The subject of Muhammadan Education was referred at the close of the year to a representative Committee, whose report is now under the consideration of Government. The decline in the number of Muhammadan pupils from 103,631 to 102,952 is disappointing. The number in Colleges rose from 307 to 398 and in primary schools from 36,088 to 36,629, but in secondary schools there was a fall from 7,797 to 7,672 and the number in special schools and private institutions also shows a slight decrease. The number of Muhammadan Deputy Inspectors was three as in the previous year, while that of Sub-Inspectors fell from 32 to 31. The number of Mianji Training Schools rose from 10 to 12 owing to the opening of a school at Sheikpura in the District of Monghyr and of a school at Panjipara in the District of Purnea. The question of establishing a Mianji Training School in Chota Nagpur is being considered. The number of recognised madrasas fell from 16 to 15 and that of their pupils from 1,169 to 1,031. The number of unrecognised madrasas also fell from 355 to 345 but that of their pupils rose from 5,175 to 5,176. The number of Koran schools declined from 242 to 212 and that of their pupils from 3,738 to 3,131. Three special schools for Muhammadan girls were started during the year bringing the present number up to 11, and leaving 5 more still to be opened. Two model maktabs were opened.

Sanskrit *tols*.

452. The number of recognised Sanskrit *tols* rose during the year from 302 to 309 and that of their pupils from 8,191 to 8,650. The number of unrecognised *tols* declined from 324 to 310 and that of their pupils from 3,887 to 3,644. The question of Sanskrit education was discussed by a Committee, which met at Bankipore in March last and recommended, among other things, the establishment of a separate Board for the control of Sanskrit education in Bihar and Orissa.

Religious instructions in Mission Schools.

453. The number of aboriginal pupils rose from 65,841 to 69,082. Five Middle, four Upper Primary and 64 Lower Primary scholarships were awarded to aborigines during the year against four, six and 58 respectively, during the previous year. Last year it was noticed that reports had been received that in many Mission schools in Chota Nagpur religious instruction was compulsory and that this fact kept away non-Christians from the schools. The matter was investigated and the authorities of the three Missions at Ranchi agreed to exempt from religious instruction in aided schools any pupils whose parents desired them to be so exempted. This concession on their part should remove any possibility of trouble.

Education of special classes.

454. During the year a half-time school was established in connection with the Peninsular Tobacco Company's Factory at Monghyr. It has proved very successful and has now 453 children on its rolls. Night schools were also established at Sahebganj for the children employed in the Sabai Grass industry and at Sakchi for children employed in the Tata Company's Works, while seven such schools were established in the Dhanbaid Subdivision for children employed in the collieries, and five in the district of Hazaribagh for children employed in the mica factories.

Sanction was accorded to the improvement of the 35 schools for Pans in the District of Angul and to the appointment of a special inspecting Pandit

for their supervision at a total cost of Rs. 3,345 a year, in addition to Rs. 5,250 for non-recurring charges, while a sum of Rs. 3,000 was placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division for expenditure in the Districts of Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore, on capitation grants for teachers admitting Pan boys into their schools.

Reformatory School.

455. The number of pupils in the Reformatory School rose from 420 to 423 of whom 256 came from Bengal, 151 from Bihar and Orissa, and 16 from Assam.

Hostels.

456. The number of hostels and boarding houses rose during the year from 454 to 501 and that of their inmates from 13,726 to 14,684. Eleven of the hostels are attached to colleges, four to European schools and the remainder to Indian schools. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 4,56,215 to Rs. 5,34,219 and that from Provincial Revenues from Rs. 55,986 to Rs. 63,502.

Physical training.

457. The non-recurring grant of 2¼ lakhs given by the Government of India for play-grounds and gymnasia has rendered possible largely increased expenditure on the equipment necessary for proper physical training.

Literature and the Press.

[Statistics of British India, Part VII.—Educational.]

Publications registered.

458. The total number of Hindi books published during the year 1913-14 was 167 or 52 more than in the previous year. The majority consisted of works on mythology and religion, of lyrics and school books. A Hindi translation of the first eight chapters of the History of Rajputana by Colonel James Tod alone deserves special notice. Thirty-two books were published in Urdu as against fourteen in the previous year. Of these three deserve mention: Babu Ram Prasad of Monghyr in his three books Mál Amál Philsáfi Affaál, Aqáed Main Fawáid and Purushárth Mazhab Ki Alamgiri Manádi, preaches a new religion called Purushárth or the religion of self-exertion. The existence of God as a separate entity is denied and it is asserted that self-exertion and power existing among men are sufficient to explain all phenomena. The total number of Oriya books published during the year was 522 against 340 in the preceding year; they consisted mainly of works on mythology and religion, poems and school books suitable for primary schools.

Newspapers.

459. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published during the year was 57 against 48 in 1912. Of these ten were in English; two had both English and vernacular editions; and the rest were in vernacular. Few of them have a list of subscribers above 1,000. The most important of the newspapers are the *Behareé*, the *Express*, and the *Star of Utkal*. The *Mashir-i-Bihar* and *Patna Akhbar* acquired some importance during the Cawnpore Mosque case, but are now both defunct.

Scientific and Literary Societies in Bihar and Orissa.

SEE—

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Arts and Sciences.

Nil.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology.

Excavation.

460. In 1912 Mr. Ratan Tata of Bombay made an offer to the Government of India to conduct archæological excavations at his own expense. On the advice of the Director-General of Archæology the site of Pataliputra, near Patna, was selected and work was begun there during the cold weather of 1912-13. The excavations met with remarkable success and Dr. Spooner, the local Superintendent of Archæological Survey, located five parallel rows of Asokan Columns, the columns being 14 feet apart and the rows likewise. He inferred that the structure was originally of a religious nature and composed partly of brick and partly of wood, the latter material being used for the cross-pieces of the columns and possibly the roof. The whole building appears to have been utterly and completely overwhelmed, but there is little doubt that the ground plan of a complete Asokan building will be traced, and that there are indications that valuable inscriptional and artistic materials will be found.

Dr. Spooner's further excavation led him to the conclusion that the plan of the building was similar to that of the Hall of a hundred columns at Persepolis and that the building was the palace or throne room of Chandra Gupta Maurya.

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